THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MARCH 1816.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—Desirous, as far as may be in my power, to satisfy the inquiries of your Military Correspondent, "as to the principle of selection which has been adopted in conferring the new honours of the Bath on the officers of the East-India Company," I beg leave, through the channel of your miscellany, which so fairly promises to prove a source of instruction, amusement, and advantage to the public, to inform him, that the court of directors had no share whatever in the selection of those officers in their army on whom the honours were conferred. They were chosen and recommended by the president of the board of controul, the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, who searched official records, and obtained further information from several officers resident in England, who had filled various situations on the general staff in India, in regard to the merits and services of such of the company's officers as had eminently distinguished themselves since the rupture of the peace of Amiens, in 1803, which was the epoch determined upon by the Prince Regent for conferring the new honours of the Bath on the officers in his Majesty's army.

Whether the company's officers so selected, are those who have *most* distinguished themselves by their eminent services, since the above-mentioned period, I cannot take upon myself to assert; but I do firmly believe, that the strictest impartiality was intended and observed by the beforesaid respectable noblemen, so far as was practicable, considering the restricted rule of operation, and the limited number designed for the dignity of Knight-Commander. It is not impossible but more exact justice would have been rendered, had reference on the subject been made to the governments in India; yet it was of the utmost importance to carry into immediate effect the gracious resolution of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, since any material delay might have been productive of disappointment and injury to the company's army.

On what principle the second class of the order of the Bath was granted to so limited a number as fifteen, among four thousand officers in the company's army, I am at a lost to conjecture, nor can I satisfactorily account for their total exclusion from the first class of the order. They cannot, surely, be judged unworthy of it; and

yet it is little short of degradation not to be admitted into it.

During the recent discussion at the India house, on the proposed grant of £1,000 per annum to major-general Sir David Ochterlony, one of the honourable proprietors said, he wished to see a spur given to the company's officers to stimulate them to professional zeal and exertion. I am well assured that the company's army will ever find a warm and strenuous advocate in Mr. Hume; but, Sir, the public records bear ample testimony of the zeal, energy, skill, and gallantry of the officers of that army, who have, in general, been excited to the discharge of their duties, by a manly, loyal, and patriotic sense of what they owe to their king and country, and by just notions of honour, emanating from a true martial spirit. These motives will ever animate them to signalize themselves, when the enemies of Britain may afford them the opportunity; but, having acquired reputation by their glorious achievements, they naturally look for, and are anxious to obtain, the rewards due to their services, by a liberal participation in *every* mark of distinction usually conferred on the British warrior.

This laudable emulation, no doubt, has prompted "A Bengal Retired Officer" to give vent to his feelings; and it will, I trust, also serve to apologize for this communication, from, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A Bombay Effective Officer.

London, Feb. 16, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,—It was with much satisfaction that I read, in the letter of your correspondent Hermes, a few words in the spirit of inquiry concerning the late war in Ceylon; and hence you will judge, that I was not displeased with the manner in which it has since been adverted to by Mr. Baring and Lord Milton in the House of Commons.

I admit the force of all that Hermes has advanced (certainly with the view of bespeaking our candour for conquerors) on the natural mutability of human power, and of its necessary changes to greater or to less; a proposition, from which, I presume, he is prepared to infer, that the English, after once acquiring power on the island of Ceylon, must unavoidably, in the end, either acquire more, or lose what they had first gained. I agree, also, in what your same correspondent says, that aggression and aggrandizement are not always the result of ambition nor of cupidity, but may sometimes be forced upon us as our only means of self-defence.

It is, indeed, this latter concomitant of national concerns, as it is often of private ones, which is the moving principle of those very vicissitudes in national grandeur that are, on account of this principle, inevitable. It is because, that, whenever we feel weakness, we endeavour to fence ourselves against danger; and, in that effort, either become stronger, or lose strength: that, therefore, national power is continually fluctuating, and that we either advance or recede, accordingly as we are prosperous or otherwise. This principle has been the source of all politic aggressive wars, and often the necessary conclusion of defensive ones; and, in the late war in Ceylon, it is at least one of the principles asserted by General Brownrigg.

Upon the question then, whether absolute British interests and the maxims of legitimate policy, the allowed right of maintaining that of which we are first lawfully possessed; upon this question, I shall leave the war in Candy, the deposition of its reigning sovereign, the imprisonment of his person, and the disqualification of the royal family, to be determined by much more definite evidence than is within my reach; and not, I confess, without a leaning to the opinion that these acts of severity were needfully performed. Meanwhile, there are other parts of the transactions on which I am less at a loss to form a judgment, and on which the sentence that I cannot refrain from pronouncing, is far from favourable to the British governor.

That which prejudices my mind, at the first glance on the recent affairs of Ceylon, is a certain flaunting and exuberant verbiage, a shallow sentimentality, a pert and affected style of speech; much ignorance of the forms of office, much unsoundness of political principle, and, in truth, no small portion of jacobinical thinking and acting; which are manifested in the long and endless effusions, official and literary, that have appeared in the Columbo newspaper in their regard: and, where I see a great deal that is certainly wrong, I am almost tempted to doubt whether any thing is certainly right. I do assure you, Sir, that I feel a national mortification in my heart, whenever my eye meets with any of the numerous papers on the Candy war; rightly or wrongly, to my view, they appear to degrade the English name; and I do but now write, what every successive recurrence to the subject has forced upon my mind,—that the whole is *Yankee!* Sir, you will judge of the extent of my mortification, when I add, that for years, I have contrasted, with self-complacency, the style of the papers proceeding from the government and officers of the United States of America, with that of the papers proceeding from the government and officers of this kingdom; that I should blush if the Ceylon papers were now cited to me by a native of the United States; and that in the interior of my mind I cannot help associating the name of Brownrigg with that of Hull in Upper Canada, and Wilkinson on the river Sabini!

The causes of the war, as far as direct British interests are concerned, is very briefly told, and may, as I have intimated, be in themselves conclusive. The British succeeded to the animosities entertained by the Candians (or, if it is to be so said, by the king of Candy), against the Dutch. Inefficient hostilities on our part did but lead to new aggressions on that of the enemy, and to these latter it was necessary to attempt to put an end. Civil division, in the mean time, arose among the Candians themselves; the British governor anticipated an invitation to assist the malcontents; fortified his patience by the prospect of this conclusion to the vexations of the existing government; and lastly formed the plan of a final conquest, by aid of a part of the Candians themselves. The king of Candy, in the meantime, "flushed with his success over the Adigar Eholiapola," and perhaps not wholly unacquainted with the designs of the British governor (who had sent to Madras for troops to assist his conquest) commenced the attack, in part, by a legitimate act of war (that of pushing an armed force beyond the Sitivacca) and, in part, like a barbarian prince, as he was, by seizing and mutilating ten Cingalese British subjects, and then, in the spirit of savage insolence, sending them home to be themselves the historians of his outrage. God forbid that I should say, that either of these was what an English gover-

nor could be called upon to endure; though it is certainly some extenuation of the last revolting particular, first, that it is but of the common stamp of Eastern cruelty, and secondly, that during the time of the Dutch, the strictest regulations were enforced for preventing the Cingalese subjects from entering the Candian limits; a precaution by which a habit of inhospitality must have been fostered.*

I repeat, Sir, that so far as interests purely British were concerned, the war, and the extremities to which it has been pushed, were all, for any thing that I know, entirely just and necessary. What I know to be unjust and unjustifiable, is that to which I shall confine my further remarks.

Referring to General Brownrigg's proclamation, as cited in the account of the late conquest of Candy, the first part of which appeared in your last Journal,† it will appear, as remarked in the text of your account, that "the principal and prominent occasion of the war" is not made to consist in injuries sustained by ourselves, but on "the prayers of the inhabitants of five extensive provinces," and "corresponding sentiments from other provinces;" and though injuries truly British are afterwards mentioned, yet the whole is mixed up together among the "feelings and considerations by the irresistible influence of which his Excellency had become convinced of the unavoidable necessity of carrying his Majesty's arms into the Candian country." His Excellency next addresses himself to all that is disloyal in the nation; attempts to separate the cause of the people from that of their prince; and then professes that "his Majesty's arms are directed against that *tyrannical* power alone, which has provoked, by aggravated outrages and indignities, the just resentment of the British nation; *which has cut off the most ancient and noble families in his kingdom; deluged the land with the blood of his subjects; and, by the violation of every religious and moral law, become an object of abhorrence to mankind!*" Presently afterward, the Candians are told, that his Excellency's purpose is "to subvert that Malabar dominion, which, for three generations has *tyrannized* over the country." After which, comes the jargon of the Great Nation, and a transcript of General Hull's proclamation in Upper Canada, in which the Candians are instructed, that to oppose the progress of the invader will be to "desert the cause of their country;" and, then, a variety of promises, concluding with —all that is enjoyed by "*the most favoured nations* living under the safeguard of the British crown;" an expression strangely borrowed from state-papers of a very different description.

I shall not stop, Sir, to fix your attention on the circumstance, that by this proclamation the war is so largely grounded on that very principle which your correspondent HERMES justly condemns, and which is not the better because it is countenanced by the fanatic author of the pamphlet on the Spanish slave-trade; I mean that of

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* The ten unfortunate Cingalese had gone into the Candian limits (see Asiatic Journal, p. 118). Now, "the intercourse," say earlier writers, "betwixt the Cingalese under the European governments, and the Candians of the interior, has always been more completely cut off than betwixt any of the most hostile and savage tribes of North America. Even during the intervals of peace, no communication is opened; nor is there any attempt on either side to carry on a secret traffic, or correspond with each other. The policy of the Dutch, therefore succeeded in rendering the Candians completely insulated, *and to make them look with apprehension, and hostile jealousy, on the approach of a stranger.*"

† Page 119. Not that *first* proclamation, which though referred to and very favourably spoken of by the author of the Narrative of Events, is omitted by him to be produced.

making war, either upon the "enemies of mankind," or "the enemies of God."—I hasten from the commencemet to the conclusion of the war.

The restoration and proffered protection of the religion of Buddha in Candy, was an act which every consideration of sound policy, to say nothing of humanity, concurred in dictating. The disciples of Buddha had been oppressed by the Braminical dynasty on the throne. It belonged to the cunning, as well as to the benevolence, of the conqueror, to raise up this ancient worship; he could have no motive for giving the religion of Brahma the preference; and the protection he promised, was a protection only against the ministers of the latter.*

But, while I am thus ready to give my approbation to the religious policy of Governor Brownrigg, I must decidedly condemn his civil arrangements. I must deeply regret, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, "acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty George the Third, *and* his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent, &c." (for such are the words of the instrument!) should have "held a convention" with the Adigars, &c. and, in that "convention," agreed and "*established*" the domestic as well as exterior offences of the King of Candy; determining "that the said Rajah, Sri Wicreme Rajah Sinha, by the habitual violation of the chief and most sacred duties of a sovereign, has forfeited all claims to that title."†

* The example of this protection of Buddhism in Ceylon has been added to that of the protection of Catholicism in Canada, as forming something inconsistent with the exclusion of Catholics from political power in this kingdom. Nothing can be less to the purpose. The policy which requires a conformity to the established religion within the kingdom, is of no force as regarding our foreign possessions.

† See the "Convention."

What, I ask, had the British goveror to do with any thing but the legitimate right of conquest? And what is the language of this "convention," at which his Britannic Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are made to assist, in the person of General Brownrigg, but a parallel to that of a certain other "convention," by which the divine right of "the people to *cashier* their kings" was not more earnestly inculcated?

I think, Sir, that I have said enough to bear out, to the satisfaction of those of your readers the least previously acquainted with the subject, the justice of your former Correspondent's remark, that "the principle of the Ceylon war is to be examined." I shall consider, in another letter, his preceding remark, "that the war *may* lead to no evil consequences." In the interim, I believe no one will regret that Lord Milton has called for papers. A political critic has said, on the occasion, that his lordship has "moved for papers that will cost as much to produce, as would pay the interest of a loan of ten times the amount of any saving that can be founded on them." I ought to apologize, perhaps, for quoting the trash of this penny-wise statesman; but the hint may not be unserviceable to that fluent writer whom it would be easy to name, and on whom I have already been observed to cast an eye, in Ceylon. Certainly, the Ceylon papers promise to be voluminous enough; but, then, some persons do not conquer kingdoms and depose sovereigns every day! "The Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, &c." has something in the phrase, that irresistibly reminds us of *high life below stairs*, and prepares us amply for the rest.*

* Your readers will be aware that the formula above quoted is the peculiar pro-

Let me add, in regard to style and title, that Mr. Baring, when he spoke of our Sovereign as King of Candy, was certainly unaware of that higher name of Emperor of Ceylon, which, according to the statement in your Journal, was inherent in the fallen monarch; omitting all mention of his other appellations. "The King of Candy," says a writer, "yields to no eastern monarch in the number and extravagance of his titles; and they are attended," subjoins my author, "with a corresponding reverence on the part of his subjects."

AN OLD ENGLISH POLITICIAN.

perty of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and this misuse of established language, and especially the false application of fine things, is precisely *Yankeeism.* For example, in the United States, a *family man* is called a *man of family*; both English phrases, and yet how disguishable, as to their signification, to an English ear!

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—If those who pretend to be in the secret are to be believed, our new war with the Maharattas cannot properly be said to have arisen our of our disasters in Nipal; but is rather to be attributed to the revival, by the present government, of that general system of policy which was pursued by the Marquess Wellesley, and opposed, rightly or wrongly, by the Court of Directors. What I have heard may be incorrect, or I may spoil it in the repetition; but my errors will be open to correction, and your readers may not be displeased to hear something concerning a state of Indian affairs at present somewhat shrouded in mystery. Our reported capture of Poona has died upon the public ear; and it is tolerably plain that there is nothing, in the late dispatches from the east, of which any one is prompted to boast.

To put the subject somewhat within the reach of European comprehension, I shall begin by observing, that between the company's territories (of which the Jumna is the present western boundary) and the territories of the Maharattas, are several Rajpoot and other petty states, concerning which it is the question, whether they are to be tributary to the Maharattas or to ourselves. These several states on the Jumna may be compared to the German states on the Rhine; and the Maharattas in India, to France in Europe.

These states are said to be oppressed and plundered by the Maharattas and Pindarees, the latter of whom are freebooters chiefly of the Maharatta nations, but ready to fight in any service where they may be rewarded with plunder. Now, according to our view of Indian politics, the sufferings of these minor states, or, in other words, this subjection to the Maharatta power, ought not to be viewed with indifference by the Company's government; and their subjection to the British power, under the name of alliance, patronage, and protection, ought, by all means, to be effected.

This system of alliance and protection, with respect to the states now described, was pursued by Marquess Wellesley. Marquess Cornwallis, on the contrary, on succeeding the former nobleman in the government of India, set it wholly aside; declared the petty princes entirely independent, and, finally, to use the phrase of a partizan of British subjugation, "abandoned them to their fate." Marquess Cornwallis died soon after he had announced this course of

policy; but it was strictly followed by Sir George Barlow, the successor, *ad interim*, of his lordship.

But the system of the Marquess Wellesley, or at least its principle, abandoned by Marquess Cornwallis and Sir George Barlow, has been resumed, we are now told, by the Earl of Moira. His lordship's immediate views, it is said, are turned, not upon the minor states on the Jumna, but on those on the Nerbuddah, by whose means he has proposed to himself to connect the distant governments of Bengal and Bombay, by an uninterrupted chain of military communications, stretching from the eastern to the western coast of the Peninsula. With this view, continues this report, his lordship has appeared to commence by drawing under the controul of Great Britain the little states on the last-mentioned river, and, among others, Sangur and Bopul, hitherto tributary to the Maharattas. His lordship's schemes, we are further told, comprehend not only the seizure of certain detached positions, with the military design explained above; but the actual compulsion of the Rajah of Berar* to conclude a subsidiary treaty, by which the latter shall agree to entertain within his dominions a Baitish force of seven thousand men.

We have, at this moment, one subsidiary force of that amount within the territories of the Peishwah, and another, also of the same amount, which has been stationed for years at Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam. Had Lord Moira, therefore, succeeded in his attempt to obtain a subsidiary treaty with the Rajah of Berar, his lordship would have established, in the very centre of India, a British army of twenty thousand men, ready at all times to co-operate without obstruction or delay.

But the Rajah of Berar resisted this arrangement; for, as we shall presently more particularly take notice, that prince, like his fellows on the Nerbuddah and the Jumna, prefers, for whatever reason, to be *plundered* by the Maharattas, rather than *protected* by the English. The ingratitude and false taste of the Rajah was about to meet their reward; the Earl of Moira increased the establishment of the Bengal army by upward of twenty thousand men; he ordered the troops of the Madras presidency to hold themselves in readiness to move when commanded; he put the whole of the effective force of the company in a state for active service; he incurred an enormous expense,—when he was obliged to desist from the project, and abandon all hopes of its immediate execution, through the pressing emergency of the war with Nipal. It is stated, that no part of these preparations have yet been reduced, otherwise than by losses in Nipal; and that it rests, at this time, with the Court of Directors and the cabinet, whether the governor general's plans are to be persevered in, against the Maharattas and Pindarrees, at the peril and expenditure of another war. Here is the key to the two systems of politics which are understood to divide the Earl of Moira and the Court of Directors.—Neither these latter nor his Majesty's ministers are supposed to be satis-

* Berar is a large province, situated in the centre of the Deccan, nearly at an equal distance from the two seas. Elichpoor is its proper capital, but Nagpoor appears to be the residence of the Rajah, who holds only a small part of the province; three-fourths of its extent being included within the territories of the Nizam, and the remaining fourth divided between the Nagpoor and Malwah Maharattas. The whole province, though estimated at two hundred and thirty miles in length, by one hundred and twenty average breadth, is not supposed to contain more than two millions of people.

Berar is bounded to the north by Khandesh and Allahabad: to the south by Aurungabad and the Godavery; to the east by the province of Gundwana, and to the west by Khandesh and Aurungabad.

fied with his lordship's conduct. The company has voted a reward, the Crown has conferred honour on General Ochterlony; but neither of them have mentioned the name of the Earl of Moira, who, nevertheless, planned the operations which have been performed under his authority. In the late speech from the throne* also, while the armistice† in India is taken notice of, no personal allusion, and much less any compliment, to the governor-general, has been allowed to intermix itself. Perhaps, it is thought, that the war in Nipal arose out of his lordship's hostile demonstrations against the Maharattas, rather than the war with the Maharattas out of the disasters in Nipal.

Other authorities, however, while they vindicate the policy of Lord Wellesley, abandon the defence of that imputed to Lord Moira; pronounce it unfair to ascribe to the latter, on premature information, "the mad ambition of stretching the company's dominion across the base of the Peninsula, from Calcutta to Bombay;" and tell us to look for the provocations of the new Maharatta war in the processive encroachments of that nation, and the *unresisted outrages* of the Pindarree robbers, upon the states contiguous to the British frontier. The new Maharatta war, say they, has its origin in the abandonment, by Lord Cornwallis, of the securities established by the statesman who preceded him; as the second war with Tippoo sprung from the inefficience of the conditions prescribed by the same nobleman, when he terminated the first contest in the Mysore. The Pindarees, they continue, as well as Holcar, Scindia, &c. have fed, thriven, multiplied, and prospered upon the spoils of the Rajpoot states; and the predatory force of these various classes and descriptions is now combined in one tremendous confederacy, and has reached a pitch of confidence insolence, and aggrandizement, which has inspired universal alarm throughout India. It is felt that the Pindarrees and their associates must be crushed; but it is not easy to determine on the means; and the policy of Lord Moira must be referred to this state of affairs*.

Another view of the military policy of British India, as it respects the north-western frontier, requires that precautions should be used against the possible, and, as it is said, probable designs of European powers, and particularly of Russia. In every future European war,' say calculators of this class, India will be, as it has lately been, the object of hostile enterprize; friendships with Persia and Afghanistan are therefore of the utmost importance; no native power, on the west of the Jumna, can be endured but as an ally; and we know not how far the apparent plans of Lord Moira, against the Maharattas, may be connected with a persuasion of the necessity of destroying every unfriendly or unmanageable power, so placed as to act upon the British line of operation, should our armies be called to the north-western frontier. It is certain, that in such an event, the Maharatta armies would constitute a weighty instrument, this is either of defence or annoyance† It is through Persia and

* See page 228. † See page in No. 1.

*"The usual range of depredation of the Pindarrees, is from the banks of the Nerbuddah, along the whole frontier of Bengal, Oude, and the banks of the Jumna. They are chiefly Maharattas, but include all descriptions of horsemen.

† "We are grievously mistaken, says an anonymous writer, if we fancy that Russia was forced by the menaces of Buonaparte into the celebrated scheme of their conjoint invasion of India. The Russian cabinet reasoned on the hope of making France but the instrument of a victorious attack upon that country, and of

Afghanistan, and by no other practicable route, that an invader must approach the Indus; and the Maharatta chiefs can easily move their predatory multitudes through Delhi to the westward. The existence of the latter, at the heads of armies, it is then avowed, cannot be contemplated as compatible with the lasting preservation of the company's empire; and the "Maharatta tyrants," it is concluded, "must be totally banished from Hindostan."

Of the merits of the *conquering*

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reaping in the person of Russia herself the solid harvest of the enterprise. The court of Alexander, at the period of the peace of Tilsit, had no experience of the boundless audacity of Buonaparte, and considered quite ridiculous the apprehension of his attempting to subjugate their master's empire as completely as that of Brahma. To their judgment, a French army on the shores of the Indus must be at the mercy of the Russian Government —having no retreat by land but through its territory, and no maritime egress but through the British fleet. They reckoned, therefore, on appropriating the conquest of their allies, over a region long destined by the statesmen of the reign of Catherine, to illustrate the aspiring policy of her empire.

"The destruction of Napoleon has in no degree rendered the invasion of India an event less probable, or its defence a duty requiring less energy and wisdom than before. On the contrary, it is not unreasonable to believe that there would be, in the protracted and painful operations necessary to enable an European army to arrive on the shores of the Indus, something at variance with the system of his warfare; and that there would be, in his very character, a principle unfriendly to the successful issue of such an enterprise. The policy of Russia, on the other hand, is of a fixed and patient order. She has seldom attempted too much, and never failed to acquire something. Commercial greatness is one of her objects, and the possession of India would, according to her mode of calculating, shorten her road to commerce, supersede in some measure the want of a naval ascendancy, and destroy, in one of its principal sources, the marine and mercantile interest of England, her most dreaded and most hated rival. The finances of Russia have ever proved her chief embarrassment. But the regions enclosed between the Indus and the Ganges are contemplated by every court in Europe as so many fountains of direct revenue, and therefore seemed to the Russian cabinet as furnishing an immediate remedy for the radical evil of the state. The relations of Russia with the Persian government have of late assumed much higher importance than formerly. The last war between these powers might have ended in a manner extremely disastrous to the Persian monarchy, if the arrival of the French in the heart of Russia had not given effect to the skilful representations of our minister at the Persian court. Whatever may be the standing policy of England, in the disputes which Muscovite ambition may give rise to with nations on the route to British India, there can be no question as to the wisdom with which Sir Gore Ouseley acted at that particular moment, in sacrificing the remote to the immediate and preponderating interest, and setting free an army of 70,000 Russians to join in the expulsion of the grand invader.

"But the same war with Persia, if we are rightly informed, afforded another proof of the steadiness with which the ministers of Alexander have turned their eyes towards the east. While Platoff was engaged in worrying the European enemy, another Cossack chieftain, with a considerable force, penetrated beyond the *Bokhara* frontier; thereby ascertaining, from actual experiment, the exact proportion of difficulty which might be apprehended by an invading army from the west, and the facility with which a corps of enterprising Russian troops would make appear quite visionary to our boasted safeguards of time and space,—and unknown perils,—and barbarous enemies, —and inevitable famine. Why should Persia prove a more formidable enemy to two hundred thousand Russians, than to a handful of Greek and Macedonian soldiers? Or why should the resources of Persia, when subdued, be less applicable than ever to the further undertakings of her conquerors against the eastern nations? We have not, for our own parts, the slightest doubt that Great Britain is destined, sooner or later, to contend for India with the Russian power. Thus the chain of our policy, as of our commerce, surrounds the earth; thus it intimately connects the most minute proceedings of European diplomacy with the administration of the remotest province of Asia, and the personal and family alliances of European princes with the richest inheritance of the eastern world."

"Russia," subjoins this writer, "is a government which adds to physical power and proximity, a consummate knowledge of the European art of war."

system (for a conquering system, we shall find, it must be) I am not prepared to give an opinion. A plan of conquest is always dazzling; it is delightful to think of reducing the whole circle of our enemies, and placing ourselves in security. The present scheme may be a *necessary* one, and it may be *practicable;* but it is discouraging, thus far, to observe, that none of the materials work kindly to the end in view. The minor states, how piteously soever their sufferings from the Maharattas are described by English writers, are plainly more inclined to the Maharattas than to ourselves; and the truth is, and ought to be fairly owned, that our uneasiness is excited, not by the losses to which they are exposed, but by their inclination, as well at their means, to increase the power of our enemies:—"The petty sovereigns," say our politicians, "thus deserted by their great protector, (the British Indian government,) have ever since that period been more and more exposed to the outrages and oppressions of the Maharatta plunderers. Harassed by their incursions, and wasted by their exactions, instead of constituting barriers against the approach of a formidable enemy to the British frontier, they have swelled the resources of that restless and inveterate enemy. They have laid naked the line they were destined to cover, and have brought the whole force of a horde of depredators within sight of the temptations afforded to their cupidity by the fruitful provinces and prosperous subjects of Great Britain." And again, "The consequence anticipated from this system was, that those petty sovereigns forming the outworks of the empire, heretofore exposed to every species of outrage from the more powerful plunderers of the Maharatta race, would enjoy henceforth their rights and properties unmolested, and cover the outskirts of the company's dominions with a line of prosperous and peaceful states, indebted to the British Government for their secure existence, and ready to arm at its call."

The misfortune is, that the petty sovereigns do not see the subject exactly in the same light. Not only the Maharattas, from whom opposition might be natural, because our plans threaten the curtailment of their revenues, are in hostility against us; but the very persons whose loss of our "patronage" we so feelingly deplore, are most anxious to live without it! "The Rajah of Berar, the old associate of Scindiah, joins heartily," we are told, "in the opposition of his Maharatta neighbours," and for this very odd reason—"because the establishment of a chain of English posts, in the line selected, would completely cut him off from all his allies, and make him a mere dependent on the company!" Then, also, this same Rajah resists the overwhelming generosity with which we would place seven thousand British troops upon his territories, for their "protection;" and, here, it is candidly confessed, that "the peaceable acquiescence of a sovereign prince in a scheme whose first and obvious consequence would be to degrade him into a subject of the company, could hardly be expected by any reasonable man:" and, therefore, Lord Moira, &c. &c.

I repeat, that the misfortune is, that the Maharatta plunderers are not so unpopular with the native powers as it is to our interest they should be; and that our "patronage" and "protection" is not so much sought after, nor its absence so much deplored, as is doubtlessly desirable.* I am sorry, also,

* "Our Asiatic policy," says a writer, "is the reverse of that upon which we act in Europe. The company are wise enough to stipulate, that the allies whom they protect shall *liberally pay* their protectors." May we conjecture, then, that the native powers set up a calculation for which they must pay most—to be *plundered* by the Maharattas, or *protected* by the English?

that in all these plans for the security of India, no reliance appears to be placed but upon the subjection of every neighbouring power;—none upon the attachment of the sixty millions of subjects whom we govern. Is it not confessing, Sir, that we have no strength within, when we say that we cannot be secure while there is any thing to assail us from without?

OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—The temper and moderation which mark the communications of your correspondents Asiaticus and Christianus, on the subject of converting the Hindoos to Christianity, may, I should hope, be considered as a favourable sign of the influence of right feeling, on a topic which has before produced little else but angry argument and bitterness of spirit.

The paper, however, of Christianus, sensible and argumentative as it is, may not perhaps be calculated to convince the class of thinkers to which Asiaticus belongs. To the candour which is certainly his due, and to which Christianus bears his testimony, I am also desirous of adding mine; nay more, I confess I have small hopes of ever entering the lists again, with any one who has (probably from the same spirit of candour) yielded up so much vantage-ground, and yet thought himself strong enough to give battle!

He admits, to the fullest extent, the "expediency" of the measure; he truly sets forth the duty of legislation to provide for the spiritual interests of the governed; and, supported by the opinions of those from whom (to use the emphatic expression of Christianus) "humanity has derived a higher lustre;" he proves the deplorable moral state of the Hindoos, and so far stands in fact, the perhaps unconscious friend of missionary exertions. Your correspondent next infers, that the time is not yet arrived for this important work, and that we ought to await the event of the progress of civilization before we attempt it; and upon these points appear chiefly to rest his objections to immediate operation.

Threadbare as the former argument has long been, yet I am inclined to believe, it has a specious appearance with those who think but little on the subject; but let us recollect the precepts of our Divine Master, who himself, "went about doing good;" and who especially bade his disciples "go preach the gospel to all nations." He did not tell them first to ascertain the best time for promulgating the word of life to a world perishing for lack of knowledge; the prejudices of neither "Parthians nor Medes, nor the dwellers in *Asia*", were to be consulted, when their immortal interests was the question; but his saving grace was to be offered alike to the most sensual idolator, as well as to the unenlightened worshipper of the unknown God. It is so clearly the duty of men to seize the opportunity of doing good when it is presented, that surely it is both absurd and dangerous to run the risk of trifling it away, in calculating on the expediency of measures, the introduction of which is of such vital importance that the very occurrence of delay is certain mischief.

If therefore delay is not only dangerous, but of itself producing evil, can there be any doubt of the time being come? The doctrine of expediency is doubtlessly well to be attended to in the political economy of nations; but, in matters of eternal import, where the salvation

of millions is the question, is it proper, is it reasonable, to prose about the *expediency* of resorting to means? Shall we, in these days, say the time is not come, when the spirit of Jehovah appears so evidently to be moving the nations of the earth? Shall Britain, so enriched with the blessings of Christianity at home, deny them to her perishing subjects abroad? If it should be so, will not the worshippers of Brahma rise up against us in the great day of responsibility, and say, "ignorant were we, and ye instructed us not; the wells of salvation ye knew, and ye led us not to them?"

The other objection proposed by ASIATICUS is, whether we ought not to wait the further progress of civilization? Now, Sir, whatever credit may be his due for candour, little can be given him on the score of general observation. The great champions of infidelity, above all other systems have ever given the palm to Christianity, as not only the most effectual, but also as the most refined instrument of civilization; they freely own the positive good effects of its influence on society; that it makes men better subjects, and that it brings them nearer to the fancied laws of human perfection, than all the efforts of philosophy; and, with singular infelicity, stamp that as most perfect in operation, which they affect to condemn as most defective in practice.

But, Sir, I am now, I trust, arguing with Christians, at least with those who profess the name, and who do not view, through the distorted vision of modern philosophy, the glorious truths of our holy religion; and surely it is scarcely necessary to remind such, of the blessings that follow in the train of Christianity. What is it, that by curbing the passions of man, supports him in his elevated rank in creation; that is so peculiarly calculated to sweeten the relations of social life; that, by raising his hopes to a pure and eternal reward, teaches him so to walk, that he disgrace not his high calling?—What is it, in fine, that can alone impart true dignity to man, but the sublime and lofty doctrines of Christianity? This, Sir, is at once the perfection, and only true support of civilization.

The character of a true missionary well accords with the one ASIATICUS describes, as being never "weary in well doing;" and which I have great reason to believe, belongs to those who are now employed in that honourable calling. His path, however, is not an enviable one, but that of humility, reproach, and self-denial; and this fact is too notorious to render it probable, that any, but those duly impressed with the sanctity of the office, should take it upon themselves. These considerations may go far to set at rest the fears of evil consequences arising from the late act which removes all reasonable obstructions to the intercourse of missionaries with India.

I have thus, Sir, attempted to prove, both that the time is come, and that Christianity itself is the most powerful instrument of civilization.

Whilst, however, on this subject, I take the liberty of craving a few moments, briefly to notice a circumstance of an extraordinary nature, which is related in your first number, p. 91, to have occurred at Ceylon, and which, to say the least, must have served very strongly to weaken any impressions which may have existed in the native mind as to the realities of the Christian religion. I allude to *the offering made in the name of the British government* to an idolatrous temple.

The policy of guaranteeing to a conquered people the free-exercise of their religion and laws, may under many circumstances be admitted; and it is especially important to a new government, that its best offices should be employed

in propitiating the good opinion of its subjects by an avoidance of every measure that may unnecessarily vex their prejudices; but, surely, Sir, this has nothing to do with the monstrous spectacle of a Christian government joining in the idolatrous rites of a heathen temple. As to converting them to Christianity with this example of its supposed effects upon us, it is out of the question. Let us rather turn our thoughts to our children at home, and consider what extraordinary impressions it may one day make on their minds, when they compare such conduct with the command their lisping voices have repeated from our tongues, "Thou shalt have none other gods but me."

The worldly policy of the measure is not less questionable; nothing perhaps is more calculated to depress the mind of man, and to wed him to those prejudices which at once make what is well known by the term of a bad man, and a bad subject, as the degrading yoke of idolatry; and, in this instance, the British authorities not only sealed their approbation of idolatrous rites by actually joining in them, but have probably added another deity to the mythology of Ceylon: for the nature of the *offering** is such, that the superstitious and barbarous notions of the inhabitants will hardly fail to attach a supernatural idea to it; nor is this the less probable when we remember the manner in which it is stated to have been received.

I blush, Sir, for this wanton prostration of the honour of Christianity, and for my countrymen who were engaged in the unholy ceremony; and hope that the superior authorities† at home, will feel it incumbent upon them to take proper notice of this impolitic and disgraceful proceeding.

I am, Sir, &c.
MODERATOR.

* A musical clock of beautiful workmanship—on reference to the account of this extraordinary ceremony in your first number, it is not unworthy of remark, that it occurred on a Sunday.

† The papers regarding the late events at Ceylon, have, within these few days, been ordered to be laid before Parliament.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Allow me to trouble you with a few observations in answer to a letter which appeared in the first number of the ASIATIC JOURNAL signed ASIATICUS. Upon the utility of the publication itself, I need hardly expatiate; the manner in which it seems to be conducted is a sufficient passport to public favour. But to the point Sir. Your correspondent is evidently anxious for the conversion of the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere, but doubtful as to the *expediency* of its immediate prosecution. Now, Sir, what do we learn by those admonitions which emanate from the pulpits of our church? Do they not enjoin us *instantly* to repent, and turn unto God? Do they not tell us to set about the important work *to-day*, while it is called *to-day*; and that now is the accepted time saith the Lord? Surely, then, if these notions be built on the basis of truth with regard to their individual application, they must be equally so in a large and more extended sense. We shall easily see the danger of procrastination, if, for a moment, we reflect upon its consequences. For, should we wait for an advancement of civilization,

we shall be only giving them time to strengthen themselves in all the absurd dogmas and ridiculous practice of their religion. Nor is this all we should consider;—while we were calmly waiting for an increased state of civilization, too many of their young would be educated in, and become familiarized with their ignorance and idolatry; and how many, in this fatal interval, would, in the common course of nature, be hurried off the stage of life, comparatively blind with regard to a future existence, "the wilful slaves of vice and the votaries of superstition."

Surely these considerations establish, not the *expedience*, but the imperious *necessity* of the immediate commencement of so praiseworthy an undertaking! The doctrine of expedience may be very well, as applied to the reciprocal policy of nations; but, in affairs of religion, it ought, in my opinion, to have no weight whatever. If we have talents committed to our charge, we must of *necessity*, (if we look forward to consequences,) put them out at interest; and not bury them in a napkin, because we do not think it *expedient* at the present moment to employ them!

If, then, the proper time is now arrived, as I have endeavoured to prove, I most willingly agree with Asiaticus, "that the utmost temper, prudence and judgment should influence the conduct of those who may be appointed to labour in a soil so fruitful, which can be full of promise only to those who are never weary in well-doing." It would be most preposterous to expect that we could remove the prejudices of ages in a single day, or indeed, at all, without the utmost circumspection. But, that it can be effected by a conduct well adapted to the genius and character of the nations, none will I think deny; and I sincerely hope, that individuals capable of this, will be fixed upon as the instruments for the attainment of this desirable and important object.

R. G. M.

31*st January*, 1816.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—At the point to which, at the close of my preceding letter, I brought my investigation of Buddhism, we arrived at a degree of acquaintance with the mythology of that religious system; namely, that at least, the ultimate object of the worship it directs, is that same Divine Being to whom we ourselves address all our prayers and praises.

Concerning the human part of the history it is still left us to inquire. Some human authority has framed its institutions; has defined its faith; has commanded its duties; and (as we may easily believe) has here decorated, and there disfigured it, with human genius, and with human folly. What, then, is its human history? What is its origin? Who is its author? What does it teach? What are its effects?

But, in this series of questions, I have drawn the outlines of a more regular course of inquiry than it is my present intention to pursue; and that question which I am principally desirous of seeing answered, is the fourth in order in my list:—What does Buddhism

teach?—that is, what are its duties, divine and moral; and first, to whom does it pay worship?

We have seen that among the names of Buddha is reckoned that of *Maha Muni*, "the Great Prophet." Now, do the Buddhists regard this Maha Muni as the same person with their Maha Deo? In other words, do they believe the Great Prophet to have been an incarnation of the Great God, and, for that reason, worship the same person in the two characters of creator and prophet?

Or, are Maha Muni (the prophet) and Maha Deo (the creator), distinct persons in this mythology? I have before conveyed an opinion that this might be, even though the title of Maha Deo (or the Great God) were found bestowed upon the prophet; the appellative of *deo* (*diu*) or *buddha*, a god or divine spirit, being synonymous with prophet, in the language of paganism. But, if the god and the prophet are thus distinct in the doctrines of Buddhism, then we may be sure that the latter is no otherwise worshipped than as a mediator and intercessor, and, perhaps, as a performer of miracles, through the medium of his relics.

Now, it is both reasonable to believe, and also pretty well ascertained, that the Buddhists do not believe their prophet to be an incarnation of the Great God; or, that the prophet and the god are one and the same person: but rather that the former was a man, who, after spending a moiety of his life in piety and virtue, was raised to the prophetic office; in other words, filled with the divine spirit, or imbued with divinity itself. A creed, this latter, that I have described, which, if we view it through the eye of reason alone, imports, that he was one, who having first devoted himself to the study and practice of moral goodness, from that cause acquired the qualifications and the influence necessary to a religious lawgiver. It even appears, as observed in my first letter, that the Buddhists acknowledge, not one only, but a succession of prophets, each of human birth, and each acquiring divinity, that is, the prophetic character, through a similar order of things. Of this particular prophet I shall now give a more full account.

A treatise on the doctrines of Godama, written some years since, at the request and for the use of the Roman Catholic bishop of Ava, by the chief-priest of that city, contains, according to the English translation, the statement following:—"The *gods* who have appeared in the present world, and "have attained *niebau* (deliverance "from all the evils of life) are "four; Chaucasam, Gonagom, "Gaspa, and Godama. Of these, "the law of Godama ought at "present to be followed." Then, confining himself to the history of Godama only, the writer continues:—"Godama, at the age of "thirty-five years, having attained divinity, preached his law "for thirty-five years, and brought "salvation to all living beings. "At eighty years of age, he attained *niebau*; and this happened two thousand three hundred "and sixty-two years ago."

I make this quotation from the Encyclopædia Britannica.* The translation throughout is defective; but we are at least enabled by it to learn, that Godama and the other *gods* were all human teachers. They were born, and they obtained *niebau*; that is, they died, or, in religious phraseology, they obtained from the divine mercy their *release* from the present state of being; and Godama did not arrive at this consummation but at a good old age. In the vigour of

* Art. Birman Empire.

life, however, he had attained divinity*; that is, his disciples had been pleased to accord it to him;* or, to speak less irreverently, his virtues had won it from on high: so, Mason, in the two noble lines which conclude his Choice of Hercules, writes,—

'T was *Virtue* raised him to the blest abode,
And placed him, there, among the gods, a god.

In a word, the worship of Buddha is the worship of the Supreme Being; and the successive prophets, gods or buddhas, are mere *Gurùs*, men to this day so common in India, and of whom you have already furnished so many interesting anecdotes, in your articles of Missionary Intelligence. The notions of the Orientals, concerning *the succession of prophets* forms one of the most interesting parts of their religious history. By its aid, they adopt new creeds without disparagement to the old, further than they consider the latter as antiquated, and of no further authority. Four prophets or gods, &c. are acknowledged, as we have seen, by the Buddhists. The first was Chaucasam; to him succeeded Gonagom; to him, Gaspa; to this last, Godama; and Godama himself is to have a successor:—"When I "shall have departed from the "earth," said Godama, before he died, "I will preserve my law and "my disciples for three thousand "years." Of this period, as has appeared, little more than three hundred years remains.

But, to continue the answer to the question, what Buddhism teaches, I shall here cite what is stated upon the subject of its moral law, in the treatise to which I have before referred. "The law "of Godama consists chiefly," says the priest, "in observing the "five commandments, and ab-"staining from the ten sins;" that is, the five things to be done, and the ten to be avoided. He then subjoins the five *commandments*:—

"1. From the meanest insect, up to "man, thou shalt kill no animal what-"soever.
"2. Thou shalt not steal.
"3. Thou shalt not violate the wife "nor the concubine of another.
"4. Thou shalt tell nothing false.
"5. Thou shalt drink neither wine, "nor any thing that will intoxicate; "and eat no opium, nor other inebriating "drug.
"Whoever keeps these five command-"ments, during all successive transmi-"grations, shall be born either a noble-"man, or *nost*, and shall not be liable "to poverty, nor to other misfortunes "nor calamities."

And then the ten sins:—

"1. The killing of animals.
"2. Theft.
"3. Adultery.
"4. Falsehood.
"5. Discord.
"6. Harsh and angry language.
"7. Idle and superfluous talk.
"8. Coveting of your neighbour's "goods.
"9. Envy, and the desire of a bro-"ther's death or misfortune.
"10. Following of the doctrines of "false gods."
"He who abstains from these sins is "said to obtain *sila*; and every one "who preserves *sila*, in all successive "transmigrations will continually in-"crease in virtue, till, at length, he "will become worthy of beholding a "god, and of hearing his great voice: "and thus he will obtain *niebau*, and "be exempted from the four evils; "namely, decrepitude, old age, disease, "and death.
"We must believe whatever else Go-"dama taught. If we observe his laws, "*we shall see the other gods who are to* "*arise after him*."

Passing from positive commandments to rules of superior but not obligatory righteousness, the Buddhite theologian then gives the following account of good works:—

* One of your correspondents, Mr. Editor, devoutly gives to the English missionaries in India the title of "holy men." Godama's disciples did as much for him. "Holy men," are *gods*. The church calls her saints *sancti* and *divi* (*div, diu, diuta, deota*), "holy men" and "gods." So, the *gods* and their *disciples* are the same all over the world!

"One good work," says he, "is called "Dana," which consists in giving alms, particularly to the Rabans. A second is called "Bavana," which consists in thoughtfully pronouncing these words—"Aneizza," "Docha," and "Anatta." By the word "Aneizza," is understood that he who pronounces it recollects, that, by his particular situation, he is liable to vicissitude; by the word "Docha," is understood, that by the same situation he is liable to misfortune; and by the word "Anatta," that it is not in his power to exempt himself from being liable to changes and to misfortune. Whoever dies without having observed the "Sila," "Dana," and "Bavana," will constantly pass into one of the infernal states, and will become a "Nirea," a "Prietta," or some animal."

In the translation of this passage, where the spirit of the original has been so little consulted, we are scarcely able to discover that what is inculcated as the higher part of the moral code of the Buddhists is charity to the poor, munificence in the maintenance of public worship, and a life of holy meditation, in which the disciple is to deduce from the vicissitudes of the present state of being, the superior wisdom of aiming to prepare himself for another and a better.

At present, let me add, that the good priest of Ava would have us believe that Godama ordered his images and *relics* to be worshipped. That a certain relic or relics, are worshipped at Buddhite temples, is acknowledged; but, concerning those relics, I shall, at a future opportunity, more minutely inquire.

MYTHOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—Taking notice that the *Christian Observer* for January last has commented in severe terms on the protection promised by Governor Brownrigg to the religion of Buddha in Kandy; on the fact of certain Englishmen having joined in the procession at the opening of one of the temples under British auspices; and on the offering or present of a musical clock, made in the name of the Governor; I solicit a corner in your Journal, in order to express my dissent from the censure attempted to be conveyed. I am the more desirous of so doing, because the publication I have named, threatens to revert to the subject next month, and even calls upon government for inquiry and reprehension.

As to the protection granted to the national religion of the Cingalese, against the Braminical oppression to which it appears to have been so long exposed; that part of the transaction, if rightly understood, can surely need no apology If any jealousy subsists, that this is a protection of Buddhism against Christianity, that feeling can only be founded in error. We are certainly not to introduce Christianity into Kandy by force; and so free, in Ceylon, are the operations of our missionaries, that they lately baptized even a Buddhite priest.

In regard to the suggestion of a correspondent of the Christian Observer, that the Buddhists are not unlikely to add the clock to their objects of worship, I cannot but think it is offered through the pure ignorance and narrow conceptions of the writer, whom, from this specimen, I should judge to be but little capable of estimating the real merits, whatever they may be, of that religion, and those votaries upon whom he thus attempts to fix contempt. To judge uncharitably of the understanding, as well as the virtues, of such as profess

a different religion from our own, is one of the common failings of ill-informed persons. In regard to the other part of the question, namely, the propriety of this mark of respect from the British provincial government, I think a sufficient reply is to be found in the broad principle, that the national religion is every where entitled to the respect of the rulers.

CANDIDUS.

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE CONQUEST OF CANDY.

(Continued from Page 120.)

About the same time that Major Moffat obtained possession of the battery at the foot of Mount Balani, Major Hook carried the passes of Gallegerah and Geriagamma; and our troops in consequence, were soon securely posted on the westerly range, which, at the distance of eighteen miles, surrounds the capital of Candy.

Here, it became necessary for the divisions from Colombo to halt for a few days, in order to allow a sufficient time for the troops from Galle, Batticaloa, Trincomalé, and Negombo, to arrive at their places of destination; and, besides, it was judged unadvisable to press too rapidly on the capital, lest the king should commence his retreat, before the passes in his rear were effectually secured.

The king appears in the mean time to have remained in a state of almost passive inertion; he repelled for a long period all belief of our serious intentions to attack him. His flatterers had at first persuaded him that the British government would never recover the fatal campaign of 1803, and when he was at length roused to some sense of the danger which menaced him, he insisted that our means were ill-proportioned to the accomplishment of his ruin. The difficulties of his situation, however, became shortly, even in his own contemplation of them, great and alarming. Instead of atonement or remorse for the past, however the occasion appeared to offer nothing but fresh incitement to additional acts of tyranny and barbarity. A messenger brought him intelligence of our troops having crossed the frontiers—he directed his head to be struck off; another informed him of the defeat of his troops in the Seven Corles, and he ordered him to be impaled alive.

But his reign was now drawing to a close. Molligodde, his principal minister, deserted him; and, on the morning of the 8th of February, came into the British camp, bringing with him, in solemn procession, with several elephants, the insignia of the Four Corles, a banner with the device of the sun and moon, (indicating perpetual duration,) and the rolls or records of his Dessavony. He was followed by all the chiefs of the province who had not previously joined the British standard.

Molligodde had long since made private overtures to the British government through Mr. D'Oyley, but excused himself from joining the standard of the expedition, on account of his family being in the power of the king. He hoped to effect their release on the nearer approach of the army towards the capital, in which having the good fortune to succeed, he immediately fulfilled his promises, and declared himself in favour of the English.

Some little difficulty occurred in arranging the ceremonial of his reception, without giving cause of offence or jealousy to Eheilapola, who was at the time in his Excellency's camp. The latter had every claim to be considered the first ally of the English government, not merely in point of age, but in family, rank, ability, and general influence. Molligodde, on the other hand, was actually first Adigar and Dessave of the Four Corles, the province esteemed of greatest rank, and to which Eheilapola was supposed to look as the reward of his zeal and attachment. A slight diplomatic distinction obviated all jealousy, and contented both parties. It was observed that the honours belonged to the insignia of the Dessavony, and not to the Dessave; that the act of surrender

should be attended with all possible state, and that Molligodde must in consequence march in with his full honours; but having deposited the rolls and banner, he would of course no longer look for the same ceremonies on taking leave, but would retire with only the honours of an Adigar, to which Eheilapola had no kind of objection.

In this little question of etiquette, there was something characteristic of the manners of the Candian court; but, in substance, the point was a natural one, and its discussion was conducted with politeness and liberality. Molligodde, of his own accord, in retiring from the audience of reception, proposed to pay a visit to Eheilapola, which was agreed to, and the few particulars that are known of the interview are truly affecting:—The visitor introduced himself with an exclamation that he was a ruined man. "What then am I?" said Eheilapola. Distressing recollections attached to this question, and both the chiefs burst into tears.*

At this juncture, the king, who found himself abandoned by all but his nearest relations, and began to entertain apprehensions of being surrounded and captured, precipitately quitted Candy; and General Brownrig, on receiving the intelligence of his flight, directed the advance of the troops, and on the 14th took possession of the capital.

In the course of the day on which the capital was taken, his General received a dispatch from Major Kelly, commanding the third division, with information, at the palace of Hanguranketty, a distance of eighteen miles from Candy, of his having captured many of the females of the king's family, with a very large amount in treasure. This intelligence was regarded as the prelude to the capture of the king himself, who was known to be in the neighbourhood of the capital; and a detachment under the command of Lieutenant Mylius, and which was accompanied by Mr. D'Oyly and Eheilapola Adigar, was accordingly sent from Candy in the direction of Dombara to intercept his retreat.

The movements of Lieutenant Mylius's detachment were supported by one under the command of Captain Antill of the 2d Ceylon regiment, who was detached to the ferry of Kimbulgamtotte, the passage of which led to the mountainous province of Ouvah, which had, from time immemorial, served as a place of refuge for the kings of Candy. It was of the first consequence to prevent the fugitive monarch from throwing himself upon the allegiance of his Ouvah subjects, who had suffered less from his tyranny than the inhabitants of the other provinces, and might therefore feel disposed to afford him an asylum in his distress.

The anxiety occasioned by the king's flight from the capital, and the uncertainty which prevailed for some time as to the actual place of his retreat, were not of long duration; for, on the fourth day after the capital was taken possession of, General Brownrigg received the welcome and gratifying intelligence of his capture. This event took place on the night of the 18th of February. "An armed party of Eheilapola's adherents having discovered the house in which the tyrant had taken refuge with two of his wives, and a few of his most faithful followers, surrounded the dwelling, the door of which was strongly barricaded. The assailants, however, headed by a devoted servant of Eheilapola, after some opposition, in which one or two of both parties were killed, commenced the destruction of the house. The wall of the apartment in which he was concealed being thrown down, the tyrant was suddenly exposed to the view of his injured subjects in the full glare of the light which was reflected from the torches of the surrounding multitude, by whom he was now regarded for the first time as an object devoid of terror.

"In the most abject manner he implored protection for himself and his wives, and he could stoop to ask it from the dependants of the man whose wife and children he had so recently murdered with circumstances of such wanton barbarity. His life was spared, but from the indignation and contempt of his sub-

* Narrative of Events, page 20.—It is useful, as well as pleasing, to preserve these little traits of history, because they increase our acquaintance with the people among whom they were observed. It is no new observation, in the mean time, that an extreme sensibility on points of etiquette is a national feature of the Candians; and the remark may be useful in our public and private intercourse with the new subjects of the king.—*Edit.*

jects, it was impossible to protect the tyrant. They bound him like a felon, and dragged him to the nearest village, upbraided him, spit on him, till at length, wearied with their own execrations, they left him to all the repose which the dreadful reverse of his fortunes would at present permit him to enjoy.

"On the succeeding morning, Mr. D'Oyly paid a visit to the fallen monarch: on entering the apartment, he found him surrounded by his mother, his wives and family, who were all in the deepest consternation and affliction, which had been increased by some idle reports, circulated by the Candians, of an intention on the part of the British government to bring the king to trial, and disgrace his family. Mr. D'Oyly humanely assured them that his person should not only be safe, but that he should be treated with every degree of respect and attention. The king, who was at first sullen and reserved, now betrayed evident signs of emotion, and taking the hands of his aged mother and four wives, he presented them successively to Mr. D'Oyly, and recommended them in the most solemn and affecting manner to his protection. In the governor's assurances, he said, he had perfect confidence.

"Major Willerman*, one of his Excellency's staff, and who had been sent from Candy on the first receipt of the joyful intelligence, now arrived, and was introduced to the king, who complained bitterly of the treatment he had received from his subjects. He pointed, in proud indignation, to the marks of a rope on his arm, and asked if *that* was treatment fit for a king. Major Willerman replied, that the indignites he had suffered were matter of great regret to the governor; to which the monarch answered, that he lamented that he had not at once thrown himself on the generous protection of the British.

"It was judged unadvisable, for many reasons, to bring the king to the capital, and means were therefore immediately taken for sending him under a strong escort to Colombo. The charge of the royal prisoner was entrusted to Major Hook, the sense of whose services during the campaign, it was intended to mark by a selection which was now made of that officer. A large house had in the mean time been fitted up for the king at Colombo, where the glorious intelligence of the termination of the war was received with a degree of enthusiastic joy, which it would be difficult to describe*."

A slight resistance had been opposed to Lieutenant Mylius's detachment, by a party of fifty Malabar soldiers, headed by Mootal Samey; the whole campaign began and ended without the loss of a single life on the part of the English§.

Immediately on the capture of the king, it became a point of great deliberation in what manner the affairs of the Candian government were henceforward to be conducted. The proclamation which the Lieutenant Governor had issued at the commencement of the war, had promised to the chiefs the continuance of their titles and offices, and to the people, an impartial observance of their laws and customs; but there were so many opposite interests to reconcile among these chiefs themselves, and so many jealousies to overcome, that it was sometime before a day could be fixed for a solemn audience of the head men, and the signature of a convention which was to secure to the British government the peaceable and permanent possession of the important conquest it had obtained. The 2d of March was at length fixed on for that purpose, when (to cite the words

* Major Willerman is since dead.—*Edit.*

* Narrative of Events.—For anecdotes of the fallen Prince and his captivity at Colombo, See the *Asiatic Journal* for February, pp. 60, 191—*Edit.*

§ "The commander of the forces also has particularly to make his acknowledgments to Captain De Bussche, and the corps under his command, for the unwearied exertions shewn by them in their march to Wessinawe in the Seven Corles.—Near this place, on the morning of the 29th, the advance, under the command of Lieutenant Mylius, of the first Ceylon, after a pursuit of some miles, came up with a body of armed Candians, at the village of Polpalite, who having stood their ground, and fired on Lieutenant Mylius's party, the fire was resumed, when six of the enemy were killed, and several are said to have been wounded; two ginga's, five firelocks, and a number of spears, bows, and arrows, were taken. Captain De Bussche, with the remainder of his corps, put to flight a body of the enemy posted in the King's garden near Wessinawe, who left behind them the carriage of a three pounder gun, a musket, some powder and ball, and a quantity of paddy. Captain De Bussche's movement will immediately free the Seven Corles from the presence of hostile Candians. A detachment sent by Captain De Bussche to Allowtotte had brought in fifteen prisoners and four muskets."—*General Orders*, Head Quarters, Colombo, 31st January.

of the official bulletin) "a solemn conference was held in the Audience Hall of the palace of Candy, between His Excellency the Governor and Commander of the Forces, on behalf of his Majesty and of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the one part, and the Adigars, Dessaves, and other principal chiefs of the Candian provinces on the other part, on behalf of the people, and in presence of the Mohottales, Coraals, Vidaans, and other subordinate headmen from the different provinces, and a great concourse of inhabitants.

"A public instrument or treaty, prepared in conformity to conditions previously agreed on, for establishing His Majesty's government in the Candian provinces, was produced and publicly read, in English and Cingalese, and unanimously assented to.

"The British flag was then, for the first time, hoisted, and the establishment of the British dominion in the interior was announced by a royal salute from the cannon of the city."

In a paper, entitled "An Official Declaration of the Settlement of the Candian provinces," there appears after a recapitulation of the examples of tyranny adduced against Wikreme Rajah, the following conclusion which is deduced from it:—

"Contemplating these atrocities, the impossibility of establishing with such a man any civilized relations, either of peace or war, ceases to be a subject of regret; since his Majesty's arms, hitherto employed in the generous purpose of relieving the oppressed, would be tarnished and disgraced in being instrumental to the restoration of a dominion, exercised in a perpetual outrage to every thing which is sacred in the constitution or functions of a legitimate government."

The governor having thus resolved upon dethroning the king, framed his "settlement," "treaty," or "convention," as it is also called, accordingly.—In a proclamation of the same day of March, the details are thus set forth: "At a convention, held on the second day of March in the year of Christ, 1815, and the Cingalese year, 1736, at the palace in the city of Candy, between his excellency Lieutenant General Robert Brownrigg, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British settlements and territories in the island of Ceylon, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty George the Third, King, and his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and the Adigars, Dessaves, and other principal Chiefs of the Candian provinces, on behalf of the inhabitants, and in presence of the Mohottales, Coraals, Vidaans, and other subordinate Headmen from the several provinces, and of the people then and there assembled, on the other part, it is agreed and established as follows:

"1st. That the cruelties and oppressions of the Malabar Ruler, in the arbitrary and unjust infliction of bodily tortures and the pains of death without trial, and sometimes without an accusation or the possibility of a crime, and in the general contempt and contravention of all civil rights, have become flagrant, enormous, and intolerable; the acts and maxims of his government being equally and entirely devoid of that justice which should secure the safety of his subjects, and of that good faith which might obtain a beneficial intercourse with the neighbouring settlements.

"2d. That the Rajah Sri Wikreme Rajah Sinha, by the habitual violation of the chief and most sacred duties of a sovereign, has forfeited all claims to that title, or the powers annexed to the same, and is declared fallen and deposed from the office of king; his family and relatives, whether in the ascending, descending, or collateral line, and whether by affinity or blood, are also for ever excluded from the throne; and all claim and title of the Malabar race to the dominion of the Candian provinces is abolished and extinguished.

"3d. That all male persons being, or pretending to be, relations of the late Rajah Sri Wikreme Rajah Sinha, either by affinity or blood, and whether in the ascending, descending, or collateral line, are hereby declared enemies to the government of the Candian provinces, and excluded and prohibited from entering those provinces on any pretence whatever, without a written permission for that purpose by the authority of the British government, under the pains and

penalties of martial law, which is hereby declared to be in force for that purpose; and all male persons of the Malabar cast, now expelled from the said provinces, are, under the same penalties, prohibited from returning, except with the permission before mentioned.

"4th. The dominion of the Candian provinces is vested in the sovereign of the British empire, and to be exercised through the governors or lieutenant governors of Ceylon for the time being, and their accredited agents, saving to the Adigars, Dessaves, Mohottales, Coraals, Vidaans, and all other chief and subordinate native headmen, lawfully appointed by authority of the British government, the rights, privileges, and powers of their respective offices, and to all classes of the people the safety of their persons and property, with their civil rights and immunities, according to the laws, institutions, and customs established and in force amongst them.

"5th. The religion of Boodho, professed by the chiefs and inhabitants of these provinces, is declared inviolable, and its rites, ministers, and places of worship are to be maintained and protected.

"6th. Every species of bodily torture, and all mutilation of limb, member, or organ are prohibited and abolished.

"7th. No sentence of death can be carried into execution against any inhabitant, except by the written warrant of the British governor or lieutenant governor for the time being, founded on a report of the case made to him through the accredited agent or agents of the government resident in the interior, in whose presence all trials for capital offences are to take place.

"8th. Subject to these conditions, the administration of civil and criminal justice and police over the Candian inhabitants of the said provinces is to be exercised according to established forms, and by the ordinary authorities; saving always the inherent right of government, to redress grievances and reform abuses in all instances whatever, particular or general, where such interposition shall become necessary.

"9th. Over all other persons, civil or military, residing in, or resorting to these provinces, not being Candians, civil and criminal justice, together with police, shall, until the pleasure of his Majesty's government in England may be otherwise declared, be administered in the manner following:

"First, All persons, not being commissioned or non-commissioned military officers, soldiers, or followers of the army, usually held liable to military discipline, shall be subject to the magistracy of the accredited agent or agents of the British government, in all cases except charges of murder, which shall be tried by special commissions, to be issued from time to time by the governor for that purpose. Provided always, as to such charges of murder wherein any British subject may be defendant, who might be tried for the same by the laws of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in force for the trial of offences committed by British subjects in foreign parts, no such British subject shall be tried on any charge of murder alleged to have been perpetrated in the Candian provinces, otherwise than by virtue of such laws of the united kingdom.

"Second, Commissioned or non-commissioned military officers, soldiers, or followers of the army, usually held amenable to military discipline, shall in all civil and criminal cases, wherein they may be defendants, be liable to the laws, regulations, and customs of war, reserving to the governor and commander in chief, in all cases falling under this ninth article, an unlimited right of review over every proceeding, civil or military, had by virtue thereof, and reserving also full power to make such particular provisions, conformably to the general spirit of the said article, as may be found necessary to carry its principle into full effect.

"10th. Provided always that the operation of the several preceding clauses shall not be contravened by the provisions of any temporary or partial proclamation published during the advance of the army; which provisions, in so far as incompatible with the said preceding articles, are hereby repealed.

"11th. The royal dues and revenues of the Candian provinces are to be managed and collected for his Majesty's use and the support of the provincial establish-

ment, according to lawful custom, and under the direction and superintendance of the accredited agent or agents of the British government.

"12th. His Excellency the Governor will adopt provisionally and recommend to the confirmation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, such dispositions in favour of the trade of these provinces, as may facilitate the export of their products, and improve the returns, whether in money, or in salt, cloths, or other commodities, useful and desirable to the inhabitants of the Candian country."

"Of the treaty, "says a writer at Columbo," you will be enabled to judge, as it will be published.—It comprises, though in a very summary way, the heads of a constitution carefully adapted to the wishes of the chiefs and people, and with a more particular degree of attention to some prejudices, the indulgence of which was plainly understood to be a *sine qua non* of their voluntary submission to an European power. The preservation of the religion of Boodho was the first.* The other (hardly inferior in their estimation, was the recognition and continuance of their local (civil) institutions."

"The advantages to be derived from this conquest," it is added, "are incalculable. The position of Ceylon, its fine harbours, and rich and peculiar productions, must render it a place of the utmost importance in our eastern dominion. While the interior of the country was governed by a king independent of our authority, and adverse to our views, we held our dominion by a most precarious tenure. The known hostility of the Candian ruler was a succour on which our exterior enemies might at all times calculate; and in case of a foreign war, we should always have had the defence of our coast to maintain, with a force divided and weakened by the necessity of watching the movements of an inveterate and formidable enemy within the heart of the country."

The Rajah of Candy is to be carried with his family from Columbo to Madras.

* For an account of the ceremony of opening the great temple at Candy, See Asiatic Journal, page 90.—*Edit.*

For the Asiatic Journal.

STRUCTURE OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE IN INDIA;

INCLUDING EXPLANATIONS OF THE NAMES OF ITS OFFICERS.

(*From Orme's Historical Fragments**.)

Nature of the Government of Indostan in general.

Whoever considers the vast extent of the empire of Indostan, will easily conceive, that the influence of the emperor, however despotic, can but faintly reach those parts of his dominion which lay at the greatest distance from his capital.

This extent has occasioned the division of the whole kingdom into distinct provinces, over each of which the Mogul appoints a Viceroy.

These Viceroys are, in their provinces, called Nabobs; and their territories are again subdivided into particular districts, many of which are under the government of Rajahs. These are the descendants of such Gentoo Princes, who before the conquest of the kingdom, ruled over the same districts.

The Gentoos* having vastly the superiority in numbers throughout the kingdom, have obliged the Moors† to submit to this regulation in their government.

The Nabobs ought annually to remit to the throne the revenues of their provinces, which are either ascertained at a fixed sum, or are to be the total produce of the country, authenticated by regular

* *Hindûs*, or *Indians*. The barbarous term *Gentoo* was introduced by the Portuguese, among whom it imports *Gentile* or *Heathen*. *Edit.*

† By *Moors*, Mr. Orme intends Tartars; Mogul Tartars. The Moors are properly natives

* Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, &c. by Robert Orme, Esq. F. A. S. 4to. London, 1805.

accounts, after deductions made for the expenses of the government.

If the officers of the throne are satisfied, which is oftener effected by intrigue, than by the justice of his administration, the Nabob continues in favour; if not, another is appointed to succeed him.

A new appointed Nabob sat out from Delhi, riding with his back turned to the head of his elephant: his attendants asked him the reason of that uncustomary posture; he said, that he was looking out for his successor.

On the temper of the Nabob, or his favourites, depends the happiness or misery of the province. On the temper of the King or his ministers, depends the security of the Nabob and his favourites.

The Rajahs who govern in particular districts, are, notwithstanding their hereditary right, subject to the caprice and power of the Nabob, as the army is with him.

Even this appointment of Vice Roys was found too weak a representation of the Royal Power in the extreme parts of the kingdom; to which, orders from the court are three months in arriving.

This insurmountable inconvenience occasioned the subjecting several provinces, with their distinct Nabobs, to the authority of one, who is deemed the highest representative of the Mogul.

Princes of this rank are called Subahs‡. Nizamalmuluck§ was Subah of the Decan (or southern) provinces. He had under his government all the countries laying to the south of Aurengabad, bordered on the west by the Morattoes and the Malabar coast, to the eastward, extending to the sea. The Nabobs of Condanore, Cudapah, Carnatica, Yalore, &c. the kings of Tritchinopoly, Mysore, Tanjore, are subject to this Subahship. Here is a subject ruling a larger empire than any in Europe, excepting that of the Muscovite.

The consequence of so large a dominion at such a distance from the capital, has been, that an active, wily prince, could overwhelm the empire itself, which Nizamalmuluck actually did, by bringing Thamas Kouli Khan into the kingdom.

Allaverdy Khan, the Prince of Bengal, is a Subah. He too lies at a vast distance from Delhi. He is a great warrior, and has never paid the court any tribute. The Morattoes were sent as free-booters into his country, to divert him from attempting the throne itself. He has, notwithstanding, been able to add to his dominion the whole province of Patna, which before, was dependant only on the King. His relations are at this time the Nabobs of that province.

Thus the contumacy of vice-regents resisting their sovereign, or battling amongst themselves, is continually productive of such scenes of bloodshed, and of such deplorable devastations, as no other nation in the universe is subject to.

If the subjects of a despotic power are every where miserable, the miseries of the people of Indostan are multiplied by the incapacity of the power to controul the vast extent of its dominion.

Particular Government of the Provinces.

Every province is governed by a subordination of officers, who hold from no other power than that of the Nabob.

(To be concluded next month.)

of Morocco, the ancient Mauritania; but, by Moors, Mr. Orme understands *Mohammedans.* The Tartar emperors of Hindustan are called Moguls, or Great Moguls, as the Sultans of the Turks are called Grand Turks.—*Edit.*

‡ Properly *Subahdar.* "Europeans," says Mr. Wilkins, "are apt to confound the term *Subah* with the term *Subahdar.*" "A Subah," continues that learned orientalist, "is a province, such as Bengal; a grand division of a country, which is again divided into Circars, Chucklahs, Pergunnahs, and villages." Mr. Wilkins adds, "the term, though Arabic, is, in this sense, peculiar to India." "*Subahdar,*" says the same author, "the viceroy or governor of a province. The title is also used to designate a native military officer, whose rank corresponds with that of a captain." See a Glossary to the Fifth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, &c.—*Edit.*

§ Mr. Orme, in this place, mistakes the name of an officer for a proper name. "Nizam ul Mulk," says Mr. Wilkins, "the administrator of the empire; from *Nizam,* or *Nazim,* order, arrangement." What is here advanced explains the history of the government of the *Nizam,* with which prince, as also with the *Peishwa,* there are at present misunderstandings. The Nizam ul Mulk, or al Muluc (the empire or kingdom) was Subah of the *Deccan* or southern provinces; and in the decay of the empire, he (like the officers of the modern Roman or German empire, acquired independence. (See above, an account of the Native Powers, page 131.) At present, the *Nizam* divides with the *Peishwa,* not the whole of the southern provinces, but what is now understood by the *Deccan*; Poonah, the capital of the Peishwa, lying on the western side of the great tongue of land, commonly called the Hither Peninsula, and Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam, lying on the eastern.—*Edit.*

For the Asiatic Journal.

A JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.

By a Gentleman resident at Batavia.

(Continued from page 129.)

Souracarta.

THE road from Bladdran to Chimpaka winds round the mountain of Sindoro, one of the Brothers, and is supposed to be one of the highest on the island.

From the summit of the range of hills that forms the western boundary of the Cudoe, we had a commanding and extensive prospect of that fertile valley. We had also a view of the north coast of the island, from Pacalongan to Japara.

We next arrived at Magellan, the residence of Mr. Lawrence, the chief authority of the district, after having performed a journey of nearly four hundred miles, through a wild and uninhabited country, and by a route that had never before been attempted by Europeans. From Magellan, we proceeded to visit Borobodo, a stupendous monument of Hindu antiquity.

Sello, the country-seat of Major Johnson, the Resident of Solo, is situated on an elevated ridge between the mountains of Marapi and Marbabu, both volcanoes. The former, a few years ago, was in a state of violent irruption; indeed, it is still burning; and it is conjectured, from the frequent earthquakes felt in the neighbourhood of Sello, that ere long it will burst forth again. The climate of Sello is, perhaps, the finest in the world. The thermometer ranges, through the year, from 45° to 60°;—but the peculiar advantage this place possesses over most others in the island, is its being less subject to frequent rains; a circumstance it owes to its local position, the heavy clouds from the south-east being attracted or turned off by the above-mentioned mountains. European fruits and vegetables, are here produced as in their native soil. The European constitution, too, acquires elasticity and renovation in this congenial climate.

From Sello, we descended into the plain of Solo. Souracarta, the capital, is the residence of the Emperor and royal family. It covers an immense extent of ground, and contains not less than an hundred thousand inhabitants. Soon after our arrival, we received a visit from the Emperor, which we returned the following morning. On reaching the Cratton, or royal palace, we were received with every mark of respectful regard; the usual ceremonies being dispensed with, as the visit was private. The Emperor himself is quite a well-bred gentleman. His manners are dignified and elegant. Toward his courtiers and dependents he is lofty and commanding; but his deportment and conversation with the English is cordial, frank, and unassuming.

Tigers.

We were here witnesses of a battle between a buffaloe and two tigers, which the former killed with ease. The novelty of this sight gives it an interest for once; but the combat is so unequal, and such shocking cruelties are practised to force the animals to attack each other, that a mind possessed of any feeling must turn from it in disgust.

The Rampok, or destruction of the tiger, by men armed with long spears, is less shocking to humanity; but it excites very little interest. The tiger is conveyed in a box to the centre of a square of spearsmen, three or four ranks deep; the spears of the rear rank being so long, as to reach the length of those in front. On a signal given, the door of the box is opened, and some dry straw, which has been placed round it, set fire to. This apparently-dangerous office is performed by a set of people whose particular business it is. After opening the door, and setting fire to the straw, they are not permitted to make the best of their way out of the square, but are obliged to march off at a steady pace, moving to the time of the gomblong. As soon as the tiger feels himself incommoded by the fire, he quits his den with great reluctance. For a moment he looks around, in search of a road to escape; and, finding himself completely encircled, makes a desperate spring upon the nearest ranks

of his assailants, by whom he is received with the utmost deliberate coolness, and dispatched in a moment. Sometimes he runs completely round the square without daring to spring, and then crouches in the centre. When this happens, people are sent in beneath large baskets of strong wicker-work, which they carry over them, and shielded by which they poke the tiger with sticks; if this does not irritate him to the attack, a band of chosen men, consisting of ten or twelve, march up to him, and put him to death.

Dancing-girls.

In the course of the evening, we were entertained by an exhibition of a far more interesting nature. Two sets of *Srimpees*, of four each, belonging to the Emperor, performed a most graceful dance before us. Their youth and beauty, the elegance of their motions, modesty of looks and richness of dress, excited our warmest admiration; indeed, we only regretted that the dream* could not last.

From Solo, we made an excursion into the country, to visit some ancient ruins that had lately been discovered at Sukah, near the foot of Goonong Sabu, distant from Solo twenty-five miles. These we found more interesting than any we had yet seen.

Sourabaya.

On the 26th May, we embarked on board accommodation-boats on the Solo river, and in six days, landed at the village of Badahan, near its mouth. Hence, we proceeded in carriages to Lamangan, and then on to Sourabaya. At this place, we celebrated the birth-day of our beloved sovereign; and, on the 5th of June, set out for Passeruang, by the high road, a distance of eighty miles.

On the 7th we quitted Passeruang, and proceeded on horseback across the country, in a southern direction, to Lawary, which lies near the foot of Mount Arjuno. Thence we proceeded to the ruins of Singasari, where we saw many wonderful remains of former grandeur, and some almost-perfect monuments of Hindu worship.

Cata Buddha.

We slept one night at Malong, which is a place of some note, being the capital of the district of the same name. Near to this place, the remains of the fortress of Cata Buddha are still perceptible. It is strongly situated, at the confluence of two rivers, which are joined by a ditch, two hundred feet wide and fifty deep, about a mile above their natural junction.

This place is remarkable on account of its having afforded the last refuge to Hinduism in Java. It was here that the fugitives took shelter, after the destruction of the Mojaphit Empire; and here they sustained a desperate siege of nine months, against the united forces of the Mahomedans, who at length obtained possession of the place by treachery.

On the 9th we visited some Hindu temples at Kedul and Jagu; at both of which places we had reason to admire the works of former ages, which exhibit a proficiency in the arts now no where to be found.

Tunga Mountains.

On the 10th we bent our course towards the Tunga Mountains, and continued ascending the whole day. As we mounted, we perceived, almost at every step, a change in the climate and in the vegetation. The tops of the hills were covered with fir-trees. Raspberries were growing wild in the greatest abundance; the hedges blooming with roses; and the grass spangled with daisies, primroses and violets, and scented with a thousand aromatic herbs.

These mountains are inhabited by the most interesting race of people now in Java. They are the genuine remains of the ancient stock of unconverted Javanese, and retain to this day many of the customs and perform many of the religious rites of their Hindu forefathers. Mahomedan influence, however, has made considerable strides towards the obliteration of these distinguishing features.

Some manuscripts, in the Javanese character, were procured, which promise a more particular account of the peculiar tenets, and customs of this interesting race.

Volcano of Bromo.

On the morning of the 11th of June, we proceeded to visit the celebrated volcano of Bromo, which has lately been in violent eruption.

After crossing the Sandy Sea, which surrounds the volcano to a distance of three or four miles in all directions, we reached the foot of the mountain, which rises about a thousand feet above the

* *Shumpee*, in Javanese, means a "dream," or "vision of the night."

level of the sea. The slope of the ascent was so steep, and the footing so insecure, that we were obliged to pull ourselves up by a rope made fast above. On reaching the summit, it is impossible to describe the sensations of awful astonishment we experienced. We could only compare the scene that presented itself to our view, with Milton's celebrated description of the infernal regions. The crater was upward of a thousand yards wide, and apparently twice as deep. It sent forth an immense volume of black sulphureous smoke, which almost suffocated some of the party who incautiously exposed themselves to its effects. Continued hollow grumblings, from beneath, added an indiscribable horror to the scene.

From this place we proceeded to Bysookie, where we embarked in a cruizer for Banjerwangie, but were driven by contrary winds and currents into Balibaleeling, a port on the western coast of the island of Bali.

(To be continued.)*

* It is proper, perhaps, to observe, that our continuation of this valuable article will depend upon the arrival of the remainder of the MS. from Java.—*Edit.*

For the Asiatic Journal.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN FIELD-ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

ARTILLERY has of late years undergone an astonishing degree of improvement; but, while the science is cultivating with success, the practical part seems labouring under numerous inconsistencies.

Unless artillery be so organized as to perform the most rapid and unexpected movements with the greatest precision and effect, it can be of no great utility in the field. It is this that may be termed its very soul; it is this that renders its attacks irresistible, and its designs sure. Without this, it is an incumbrance to a moving army, calculated to create disorder; and it excites those expectations which generally terminate in disappointment or disgust. Thus, artillery, which should be esteemed one of the principal members of a well-appointed military body, composed of men, the flower of the army, and chosen for the purpose, becomes a clog to its functions. To obviate in some measure these effects, by closely examining the causes, is the object of this essay.

Artillery is considered under two distinct heads, the one foot, and the other horse. I beg leave, therefore, to remark here, that my design is to be particular with regard to the former, (as being the immediate subject of this paper), and to investigate at large its established discipline; the latter I shall touch on but slightly, being less open to objections and error.

The services of the foot-artillery are often called for in the field, when, from its very internal discipline, combined with other causes which I shall hereafter mention, it is in a very great measure unable to perform them with that promptness, celerity and skill, that is so sanguinely expected from the line. Foot-artillery are often called on to perform rapid manœuvres, and expected to execute them with the same facility as if they were flying-artillery. No allowances are made; and any plea, arising from actual inability, is immediately interpreted into want of skill, &c.

Let us trace a crevice in the wall, and I think we shall discover that it springs from the foundation: if this be bad, the superstructure totters. It is in vain we attempt to hide its weakness, by any superficial application. We must, in fact, commence anew, from the very basis, before we can proceed with safety; or erect a building that shall stand the test of time and experience. One great art of war, consists in meeting an enemy on his own terms. If his artillery is numerous, we deem it necessary to increase our own; and the same rule is applicable in all departments of the army. Hence the origin of our riflemen and grenadiers, light and heavy horse, &c. &c.; for the policy of contending with an enemy as much after his own way as possible, is (amidst scientific belligerents) so univer-

sally acknowledged that it is adopted without hesitation.

As late experience has proved the utility of introducing in the same batalion of infantry, light and grenadier companies, it is difficult to imagine any sufficient reason, why a batalion of artillery should consist of foot artillery alone; or why an intermediate arm, betwixt that of horse and foot artillery should not be introduced? The former mostly co-operates with cavalry, or independently; the latter is so unwieldy, that it seems only calculated for the duties of batteries, and not at all suited to act with infantry in the field. It is my humble opinion, then, that artillery in general, might, with infinite success, be divided into *three* classes, to be severally termed "the horse," "*the light*," and "the heavy." The design of the first I have already pointed out—the second should attend every evolution of the line with equal celerity, and in fact become a part of it, liable to be detached with any of its companies. The heavy should be particularly appropriated to heavy ordnance and the duties of the batteries.*

Horse-artillery is but ill suited to act with infantry; and our present system of foot-artillery is so slow in its movements, so extremely heavy in its carriages, and drawn by oxen instead of horses, that on active service it becomes a clog, and materially obstructs the manœuvres of infantry. The difference of horse and light artillery is this: the latter should accompany the line, advance and retire with it, &c. the gun to be drawn by horses, but all the gunners are to be on *foot*; its grand object or design being to support the infantry, when they cannot, with effect, act themselves on the offensive or defensive; and to be fully able to accompany them, on any service of dispatch or moment—which, under its existing system, it is totally unable to do.† And as any thing that is *worth* doing, is worth doing *well*, our artillery, I imagine, would materially benefit the service, by being drawn by horses, instead of bullocks. There is a certain degree of ridicule that attends the bare *idea* of the latter, which reduces the art of gunnery, and its utility, greatly, in the minds of military men, who do not take into consideration the obstacles that are physically impossible to surmount. Though it may be said, artillery drawn by oxen will keep up with the common rate of marching; yet surely, somewhat more is expected, when in the field, than this! The gunners for light-artillery should be picked men, chosen for the purpose, drilled into activity and running, and armed with a small sword and pistol. As they have only to keep up with the infantry, there can be no difficulty in this.

The next point is of the greatest importance. I mean the *weight* of the gun-carriage and limber. From an attentive survey, I am thoroughly convinced, that one-third at least of iron and wood-work might, without the least danger, be taken off our Bengal and Europe gun 6-pr. carriages. Upon an average, our 6-pr. carriages would answer very well with a 12-pr. gun: such is the unnecessary strength and clumsiness of the present construction! We have reduced the weight of metal in the gun, and increased the dimensions of the wood in the carriage! I certainly think our field-carriages and limbers are loaded with an unnecessary and superfluous quantity of wood and iron, which might be taken off with every advantage, and without the smallest danger whatever.

A model might be made which would prove the truth of this remark. It would exceed the limits of this paper to particularize the alterations and additions that would be necessary. Should a description be demanded, I shall be happy to lay before the public my feeble suggestions.*

Much might be said with regard to our ammunition-tumbrils, and the preference

* By a disposition of this kind, I do not mean that the artillery should be three distinct bodies. The general principles must be common, but the uses they are applied to differ—requiring only additional agility, and a longer practice at the drill, &c.—A.

† It may be said that our horse-artillery can do all this—I reply, if so, its functions are most materially misapplied, and I doubt whether any examples can be produced in support of such an arrangement. The principal object of this artillery is to cover the flanks of the line—to accompany the evolutions of cavalry—to take up posts—to act in fact in most cases independently.—A.

* In a few words, the alterations, &c. that I would venture to make are principally these: a general adoption of the single-shaft instead of cheeks; cheeks of strong wrought iron, in lieu of wooden ones; the wheels of the gun-carriages somewhat higher; a wedge graduated, instead of the screw for elevating; and which would, at a glance, show the angle of elevation, without resorting to the quadrant, &c. &c.—A.

given to a four-wheeled carriage to one of two. But we are apt to conceive the antiquity of a system as the best proof of its infallibility, and feel less disposed to adopt improvements that carry with them innovation, or an air of originality. This, however, is far from being the case in the present inquiry; my investigations are drawn from existing sources, which local inquiry has enabled me in some measure to confide in.

With regard to that material consideration, *expense*, if we take a critical review of this subject, I think the trifling increase that must follow, in substituting horses in lieu of oxen, would be amply counterbalanced by the several important and essential benefits to the service at large that would arise from the change. Artillery has wonderfully altered in Europe the art of war; it has itself arrived to such a pitch of excellence as to be now justly considered one of the most essential members of a well-appointed military body; and it has achieved this distinction by its boldness, and the surprizing rapidity of its movements.

France has been principally indebted for her great and numerous successes to her flying-artillery.* The vast and ponderous trains of Austrian artillery, though in a high state of discipline, were unable to contend with the desultory warfare of their bold and enterprising enemy. Perhaps too strict adherence to the minutiæ of regular tacticts rendered the artillery of Austria less prepared to act independently, and to avail itself of opportunities which required something out of the usual established rules of parade precision; beside being encumbered with trains far too extensive and weighty, and which it required an army of itself to move.

Artillery, now, generally commences the action—the infantry supports and follows up its efforts into a general conflict, and the cavalry compleats the defeat.

Light-artillery, organized after the manner I have ventured to suggest, would, on such occasions, act no insignificant part; but, framed as this arm now is, it is thrown into the rear; and, when called upon to act, it is when it can avail little or nothing, and at a time when half the battle is over. Artillery, I say, of this description, might be used on every momentous occasion, without any delay, that concerns the evolutions of the line, which it is solely bent to aid, cover, support, &c. In a word, I consider its duties quite foreign to the horse-artillery.

The number of horses to light-artillery, might be reduced to about one-third of that of horse, i. e. four instead of six; and, of all things, light, yet strong gun-carriages, consisting of 6-prs. and 5⅗ inch howitzers. As I have already mentioned, the sole design of this artillery is to attend every manœuvre of the line alone. The fusee has often proved an incumbrance to foot-artillery, and, with due deference, I conceive a small-sword and pistol, properly adjusted, would be far preferable. Among numerous reasons, there is this particular one, viz. a gunner should look to no personal defence but what the gun he skilfully serves will afford him. Any attempt to use his fusee at once disables him.

The less ammunition an artillery-man carries about his person, beyond what the gun actually requires, the greater will be his confidence and spirit in working it. To be perfectly master of the artillery-drill will amply occupy the gunner's time and attention, without resorting to the manual exercise. The latter is much too subservient to the former, and engages too much of his attention, diverting him from that particular avocation which should singly occupy it.

Late experience has proved to me the great advantages that carriages of four-wheels have over those of two; the former being able to cross over deep passes, steep ascents and descents, which it would be totally impossible to accomplish with *our* tumbrils that have only two. The waggons, called *wursts*, are admirably suited for the conveyance of ammunition, the load being suspended over strong leather thongs. The cartridges are preserved from being deteriorated, and

* Witness the end of the campaign of 1792, in Belgium—the affair of Waterloo, and of Castiglione—the battle of Ettlingen and of Newvied, and several others; where the services of the flying-artillery have been prominently conspicuous. The flying-artillery of England, certainly, are equal to any in the world; and recent proofs have shown that this remark is just, and not vain boasting.—A.

the gunners, seated on it, are promptly and commodiously conveyed where they may be required. It is this kind of tumbril that would be peculiarly advantageous, and well suited to light-artillery, and equally so to the horse. That in present use is only suited for fine smooth roads: a small water-course or rut will detain it, and a small ravine will upset it. To attempt a descent with it is out of the question.

It strikes me, that wurst-waggons would admit of some beneficial alterations, that might reduce a good deal of their present weight; and a mode attempted, by which the ammunition should be served out on the *side* or *sides*, instead of the *top* or *lids*. To be particular would take up too much time here. I only hazard the suggestion, without attempting a further elucidation, which might strike the reader as a mere vagary, unless I could produce sound reason and argument to second my ideas, and which cannot be done, without taking up more space than will be allowed me.

I have inadvertently extended my remarks beyond what I originally purposed. That they may lead to better inquiries and a closer discussion, is what I chiefly hope for. MILES.

For the Asiatic Journal.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MAHARATTAS.

THE original Maharatta state comprehended a country of great natural strength, interspersed with mountains, defiles, and fortresses, and well calculated for the maintenance of defensive warfare; but that the people were not of the military caste is proved by the names of their then principal tribes—the Koonbee, the Dungar, and the Goalah; or, the farmer, shepherd, and cowherd—all rural occupations. The exterior, also, of the Rajpoots and Maharattas marks a different origin. The first is remarkable for the grace and dignity of his person; the latter, on the contrary, is of diminutive size, in general badly made, and of a mean rapacious disposition. The Maharatta Brahmins, also, differ in their customs from their neighbours, with whom they will neither associate nor intermarry.

It certainly appears extraordinary, that a nation so numerous as the Maharattas should have remained almost wholly unnoticed in Indian history, for so long a period as from the first Mahommedan conquest until the reign of Aurengzebe; but it probably originated from the indifference of all Mahommedan authors (except Abul Fazel) to every thing connected either with the Hindoos or their religion. One respectable author (Major Wilford) seems inclined to consider them as foreigners, who migrated into India from the western parts of Persia, about 1,200 years ago, which, were the fact sufficiently established, is an era long prior to the Mahommedan incursions. Nursingh, a prince of the Maharattas, in A. D. 1391, is mentioned by Ferishta; but it is probable that prior to the time of Sevajee, the Maharatta country, like the other parts of the Deccan, was divided into little principalities and chiefships; many of which were dependant on the neighbouring Mahommedan princes, but never completely brought under subjection.

Sevajee, the first Maharatta commander who combined the efforts of these discordant chiefs and tribes, was born in A. D. 1626, and died in 1680. His genealogy being obscure, his adherents were at liberty to invent the most illustrious; and, accordingly, traced his origin from the Ranahs of Odeypoor, (the purest of the Khetri caste,) who claim a descent, equally fabulous, from Noushirwan the Just. The conquests of Sevajee were extended by his son, Sambajee, who unfortunately, in 1689, fell into the hands of Aurengzebe, and was put to death. He was succeeded by his son, Sahoo Rajah, whose successes far exceeded those of his father or grandfather. He reigned upwards of 50 years; and, at his death, in 1740, the Maharatta empire had reached its zenith. This race, whose name and existence we can with difficulty trace for the short period of a century, had then either subdued or laid under contribution the whole of the Deccan and south of India. Their dominions, eastward and westward, were bounded by the sea, and

stretched, north and south, from Agra to Cape Comorin.

Sahoo Rajah was succeeded by his son, Ram Rajah; a weak prince, who was confined to the fortress of Satarah by the two chief officers of state, the Peshwa and Bukshee (paymaster), Bajee Row, and Ragojee. The former (a Concany Brahmin) assumed the western Maharatta empire, fixing his capital at Poonah; while the latter ruled the eastern, and made Nagpoor, in the province of Gundwana, the seat of his government.

The usurpation of these chiefs occasioned that of others, and the state began to break from the united shape it had hitherto possessed, into a confederacy of chiefs; who, however, for a period, respected each other's rights, and acted under the leading influence and able direction of Bajee Row. They not only carried their successful ravages to the banks of the Indus, and through the rich provinces of Bengal, but wrested from the Portuguese the important Fort of Bassein, and the Island of Salsette.

Bajee Row died in 1759, and left the office of Peshwa, which was now considered as hereditary, to his son, Ballajee. About this time a formidable rival to the Maharattas appeared, in the famous Ahmed Shah Abdalli, of Cabul; and, on the 7th of January, 1761, was fought the memorable battle of Paniput, when the Maharattas experienced one of the most sanguinary defeats recorded in history. This checked the enterprising spirit of the Maharattas; and, for more than ten years, none of their armies committed any depredations of consequence, to the north of the Nerbuddah.

Ballajee Row died soon after the battle of Paniput, and was succeeded by his son, Madhoo Row, who died in 1772; and was succeeded by his son, Narrain Row, who was murdered the following year by his uncle, Ragobah; who, however, failed in his object, as the posthumous son of Narrain Row was proclaimed Peshwa, by a combination of twelve chiefships, styled Bara Bye. At the head of these was Ballajee Pundit, commonly called Nanah Furnaveze, who became Dewan, or prime minister, to the infant prince.

Ragobah solicited and gained the support of the Bombay government, with which he concluded a treaty highly advantageous to the Company; but their endeavours to support his claim were ineffectual. The atrocity of Ragobah's crime had brought general obloquy on him among a people, with whom assassination is unfrequent; and his calling in foreign aid had the effect of producing a junction against him of the whole Maharatta empire. By the interference of the Bengal government, a treaty was concluded; but, in 1777, the Bombay government again espoused the cause of Ragobah; and a war ensued, which was terminated in a short time by a disgraceful convention, by which Ragobah was abandoned. A general war afterwards ensued between the English and Maharattas, in which the latter acted on the defensive; but it was judged expedient to make a peace, on account of the Carnatic invasion by Hyder, and it was concluded, by Mr. Anderson, in 1782. By its conditions every conquest was restored, except the island of Salsette.

At this period there were a great many petty independent states, which extended along the western frontiers of the Company's dominions, and formed a barrier towards the Maharatta territories. In 1784, the Maharattas commenced their operations against these states; and, in the course of six or seven years, the whole were completely subdued, and annexed or rendered tributary to the Maharatta empire, which, by these encroachments, came in contact with the British dominions. In 1785-6, the Poonah Maharattas, in conjunction with the Nizam, carried on an unsuccessful war with Tippoo, and were obliged to purchase peace with the cession of some valuable provinces—all of which they recovered, by their alliance with the British, in 1790.

Madhu Row, the young Peshwa, died suddenly the 27th of October, 1795, and the government was rent by the internal dissensions which followed this event—Bajee Row and Chimnajee, the surviving sons of Ragobah, being alternately raised to the throne by the contending factions. At this time the Peshwa's authority extended no further than that branch of the Maharatta state termed the Poonah Sait—comprising most of the original country of that tribe, but none of their con-

quests. The eldest brother, Bajee Row, after experiencing many vicissitudes, was at last fixed on the throne by the powerful assistance of Dowlet Row Sindia, who permitted him to enjoy nothing of the sovereignty but the name.

On the 25th of October, 1802, the army of Dowlet Row Sindia, combined with that of the Peshwa, was totally defeated, near Poonah, by Jeswunt Row Holcar; and, on the same day, he fled towards Severndroog, in the Concan, where he embarked for Bassein, which he reached on the 1st of December. On the 31st of that month a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance was concluded between the Peshwa and the British government; by the conditions of which, the friends and enemies of the one were to be considered in the same relation to the other. The Peshwa agreed to receive into his dominions a subsidiary force of 6000 infantry, with their usual proportion of field pieces and European artillerymen attached—for the payment of which he assigned districts in the southern quarter of his country. In 1803, an addition of one regiment of native cavalry was made to this force, and the above districts exchanged for the province of Bundelcund. This treaty annihilated the Maharattas as a federal empire, and, in its stead, established the relatively independent states of the Peshwa, the Rajah of Nagpoor, Sindia, Holcar, and the Guicowar. In the beginning of May, 1803, the Peshwa, Bajee Row, was reinstated at Poonah, by General Wellesley, and has since remained firmly attached to the British government, which assisted him to settle all his difference with the numerous chiefs subordinate to the Poonah government.

The Maharatta constitution, from the commencement, has always been more aristocratic than despotic, and the local arrangements of their empire peculiar—the territory of the different hostile chiefs being blended or interspersed with each other. Great part of the Peshwa's dominions extends along the west coast of India; yet, until the treaty of Bassein, he possessed territory to the north of Delhi, and now holds a district within a few miles of Surat. It is no uncommon thing for a district, or even a single town, to belong to two or three chiefs; and, until lately, some were the joint property of the Peshwa and the Nizam.

The Peshwa, although the acknowledged head of the Maharatta empire, holds very little territory of his own. In 1804 his territory and revenue were estimated as follows: viz.

In Gujrat.	
Ahmood	200,000
Jumboseir	500,000
Dubboi	125,000
Concan	900,000
Severndroog	200,000
Above the Ghauts, N. & W. of Poonah.	
Junnere	1,000,000
Singumnere	1,000,000
Ahmednuggur	400,000
Added by Treaty of Seringapatam.	
Savanore	872,838
Bancapoor	751,278
Darwar	415,608
Part of Bundelcund	800,000
Rupees..	7,164,724

All this revenue is not realized, as a considerable part is absorbed in the expenses of collection; but, on the other hand, the security afforded by the presence of a British subsidiary force precludes the necessity of his retaining a large army for defensive purposes. The Peshwa's jurisdiction nominally comprehends a vast extent of territory, as the Guicowar is still considered as his feudatory. At the court of Poonah all the high offices are hereditary. The Dewan (prime minister), the Furnaveze (chancellor), the Chitnaveze (a civil officer), and even the commander-in-chief, or bearer of the Jerryput, (the national standard), are all situations held by descent.

It is one peculiar feature in the Maharatta constitution, that the government always considers itself in a state of war, which formerly was a principal source of revenue. On the day of the festival called the Dussera, or Durga Poojah, towards the end of September, at the breaking up of the rains, the Maharattas used to prepare for their plundering excursions. On this occasion they wash their horses, sacrificing to each a sheep, whose blood is sprinkled with some ceremony, and the flesh eaten with none. In 1797, Dowlet Row Sindia was supposed to have

slaughtered 12,000 sheep: the Brahmin chiefs give their servants money for this purpose. The Maharatta soldiers eat almost every thing indiscriminately, except beef and tame swine; they will eat wild hogs. The Maharatta country abounds with horses, and there are some of a very fine breed, called the Beemarteddy, (raised near the Beemah River); but the common Maharatta horse, used in war, is a lean, ill-looking animal, with large bones, and commonly about 14 or 14½ hands high. The only weapon used by the horsemen is a sabre; in the use of which, and management of their horses, they are extremely dexterous. For defence they wear a quilted jacket of cotton cloth, which comes half way down their thighs. The number of genuine Maharattas in the conquered provinces, remote from the seat of government, did not use to bear a much greater proportion to the natives of these countries than the British in India at present do. The territories which they possessed in Upper Hindostan were, for many years, only secured to their authority by the introduction of European officers into their armies, who opposed a system of discipline to the irregular valour of the Rajpoots and native Mahommedans.

In the different governments of the native powers, as in most despotic ones, the prince, unless he possesses great talents, becomes a mere cipher, the prime minister engrossing all the authority. To this rule the Maharatta states are not an exception, and this important office is uniformly bestowed on the person who can furnish the largest sum of money for some particular exigence; consequently every subaltern situation is disposed of to the highest bidder; and to the most dignified chief in the Maharatta empire a bribe may be offered, not only without offence, but with a positive certainty of success.

Among this people the gradual progress of refinement is discernible, from the wild predatory Maharatta, almost semi-barbarous, to the polished and insidious Brahmin, whose specious politeness and astonishing command of temper leave all European hypocrisy in the shade. This extraordinary urbanity qualifies him, in the highest degree, for all public business. The bulk of the people under the Maharatta government are almost without property; few having an opportunity of acquiring wealth, except the powerful Brahmins, who are the principal functionaries under the state. Their avarice is insatiable; and, if ever the madness of accumulation was accompanied by the highest degree of folly, it is here exemplified: for, although the Brahmin be permitted to go on for years in the practice of extortion, his wealth at last attracts the attention of the prince, when he is obliged to disgorge, and is perhaps confined in a fortress for life. If he happens to die in office, his property is generally sequestrated. This mode of raising money forms a considerable part of the contingent revenue, and is known by the name of goona-geeree, or crime-penalty. Among the Maharatta chiefs, merchants and commerce meet with protection and encouragement; and, among Hindoos generally, even in the most rapacious governments, this class of people are less molested than might have been expected.

In the ancient fables of the Hindoos, the term *Maharashtra* occurs, as the name of a geographical division of the Deccan, referring principally to the north-west quarter. The best modern accounts lead us to suppose, that the original country of the Maharattas included Khandesh, Baglana, and part of Berar, extending towards the north-west, as far as Gujrat and the Nerbuddah River, where the Grassias and Bheels commence, there being few genuine Maharattas seen further north. To the north-west they possessed the narrow but strong tract of country which borders on the Concan, and stretches parallel with the sea from near Surat to Canara. The Maharatta language is now more widely spread; but it is not yet become the vernacular dialect of provinces situated far beyond the ancient boundaries of their country. From Beeder it is spread over the whole country to the north-westward of Canara, and of a line which, passing considerably to the eastward of Dowletabad, takes an irregular sweep, until it touches the Tuptee River, and follows the course of that river to the western sea; on which border, Sedasheogur, in North Canara, forms the northern limit. In the Aravi, or Tamul language, the Maharattas are named Aray.

For the Asiatic Journal.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.—No. II.

CALCUTTA PILOTAGE, &c.

LACAM'S CHANNELL.—In August, 1801, the Charlton regular Indiaman, commanded by Captain Cumberlege, drawing twenty-two feet water, was navigated from sea without a pilot, up Lacam's channel, which contains some of the finest harbours in the world.

This channel is separated from the eastern channel, now in use, only by Saugur Sand, the broadest part of which does not exceed four miles. The tides are regular, and run gently, and the channel is free from eddies. Two-thirds of the course presents a singular and pleasing appearance, the water being as clear as that of the Pacific Ocean. Any ship may take in her lading within the channel from *bhurs*, it being perfectly smooth in the worst weather. It is lamentable to observe, that the able, industrious, and deserving projector of New Harbour, unsuccessfully struggled during the best period of his life, to establish the truth of the important advantages to be derived from his wise and most correct suggestions. Faction discredited his enlightened schemes; and, after a lapse of thirty-five years, it has been left for the first assistant to the Marine Surveyor-General, and to one other of the best and most enlightened men of the age, to record a consolitary tribute to his manes, by giving to the world a complete confirmation of the truths which his discoveries should have taught to all nations. Since the period of Lacam's survey, a shoal has arisen, and is now covered with verdure, which Captain Maxfield has named Edmondstone's Island. It is situated at the south entrance of the channel, of considerable extent, and clear of jungle; it is at present inhabited only by sea-fowls, which are quite tame, from being so long undisturbed. The passage throughout the channel may be perfectly understood, and safely navigated in the course of one week's experience, without the assistance of buoys or beacons. A light-house on the point fixed by the celebrated Lacam, will be requisite, as it may be distinguished at sea, clear of all danger.

POINT PALMIRAS.—An accurate and elegant survey of the point, and coast adjacent, has been completed by that able officer, the Honourable Company's Marine Surveyor-General. It conclusively points out a site for a light-house upon the island Mypoorra (which projects from the point), as also a new station—point off the mouth of Kumka river, for the pilot vessels during the S. W. monsoon. The island of Mypoorra may be approached from sea by any ship, within half a mile, keeping its bearing to the northward of west, when there will be found six fathoms at low water, clear and good holding ground. Approaching from S. E. in thick weather, the false and true points have often been mistaken for each other, which fatal circumstance caused the melancholy loss of the ships Varelst and Caledonia, belonging to Captain Watson, in the year 1775-6: he, with a small part of their crews, was saved, to lament the want of a light-house, the existence of which would have prevented his ruin, and preserved the many valuable lives which were lost for the want of such assistance. It is painful to add, that the snows Vizagapatam and Mary were also wrecked between the points for want of such aid.—Nearly the whole of their crews also perished.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—What is now called the New Anchorage, along the west side of Saugur, was fixed upon by that respectable master, in the pilot-service, Mr. Patrick Sinclair, but it is coeval with, and actually laid down on Richie and Lacam's charts. Its advantages are yet to be discovered; its disadvantages are obvious to every seaman passing to and fro. There is no drift-room in it, and it lies along a dead lee-shore during S. W. gales. The grounding of the ship Windham in this place, while under charge of the pilot best acquainted with its capacities and localities, in the attempt to make a board towards the shore, is a conclusive proof of its unfitness for large

ships. It is unquestionably evident, that had she remained at the proper anchorage of Middleton's Point, such a disaster would not have happened.

Lloyd's Channell.—The above-named channel bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. Branch-pilot William Lloyd, to the skill and discernment of which able and deserving officer, the public is indebted for the important advantages naturally resulting from the use of a safe, certain, and clear passage below Kedgeree; the tides run rapidly and fair through the channel, and there is already room enough to work a large ship down or up. It is reasonable to suppose, that it will become very capacious hereafter. Should a ship not have tide enough to carry her through, she can anchor in any part of it with perfect safety.

ISLAND OF GALAZA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your paper of Wednesday last, I observed an account of the island of Galaza, said to have been communicated by the commander of the Brig Hope, to the editor of the Ceylon Gazette, and as the position therein given to that island differs most materially from that assigned to it by Captain Briggs of the Royal Navy, which appeared in your paper, under date the 12th June, 1811, I deem it proper to bring the same to your notice, in order to prevent, if possible, an additional island from being placed in the charts of our South Seas.

The position assigned to it by Captain Brigs, is as follows:—Latitude of its south end 10° 31′ south.—Longitude, 56° 48′ east from London.—North west end latitude 10° 20′ south.—Longitude, 56° 45′ east. The commander of the brig Hope states it to be in latitude 20° 30′ min. south, longitude 57° 55′ min. east; differing no less than ten degrees in latitude from the account given by Captain Briggs.

For the Asiatic Journal.

SAN-YU-LOW;

OR, THE THREE DEDICATED ROOMS.*

(Continued from Page 41.)

Section II.

Argument.—*Neither a harbourer of thieves, nor himself a thief, he suddenly attains to the possession of a large hoard. Both the property and its inhabitants revert to the original master.*

After Yo-chuen and his son had bought the pleasure-ground, the rich man's taste unavoidably proved different from that of the former owner; and he wanted to alter it once again. But it was not necessary to transpose the beams, or to change the pillars; and make it altogether unlike its former appearance. It was like a handsome landscape-drawing, where the only thing requisite was to add a blade of grass, or to take away a tree. The appearance did not suite his idea of a picture. When he had worked at it for a time, he found that he had missed his original intention of turning iron into ld, and, contrary to his expectation, was turning gold into iron.

The persons who came to see it all said, "That this pleasure ground was large and unsuitable. That, after all, it was not to be compared with those studies; though if they were united, it would be well enough. That it was no wonder the other retained the small part and despised the large one; or that he held it tenaciously and would not sell it. That the partition turned out to be that of one inch of gold to ten cubits of iron."

Yo-chuen and his son, hearing these sayings, inadvertently became angry and repentant of the bargain. They then knew that a man may be rich, and yet not comfortable. They applied to the Brok-

* Several alterations of the text have been made by a friend of the Translator.—*Edit.*

ers* to go over and annoy him, requiring that he should insert it in the deeds, and give the whole over to them. Yo-soo-chin, since he had sold the pleasure grounds, had employed no workmen, and had certainly not been extravagant. As he owed no private debts, and was short neither of money nor food, how should he wish to sell his property? He therefore said to them in answer, "When this habitation was gone, tell me where I should repose myself? But if they should even cause me to be short of sustenance and destitute of clothing, I will still hold out. How much more, then, at present, when my circumstances are improved? Tell them not to trouble themselves any more about it."

The Brokers came over and repeated this to Yo-chuen's son. He could not help taking his father to task, and said, that "He had been all his life time studying men, but had on this occasion not formed a right judgment." Yo-chuen answered, "That fellow may be violent while he is alive, but he cannot be violent after he is dead. He is now rather an old man, and without heirs. When the breath is out of his body, all his wives, mistresses, and servants, will inevitably revert to others. How much more then, these few rooms. The whole family, and all that they carry with them, will come over to us; there is no fear of their flying up to heaven." The son, hearing this, said, that "Though his words were true, still this man's duration seemed to be without limit; there was no waiting for him; and the sooner they got the whole of the property the better."— From this time hence, they made Yo-soo-chin† the chief subject of their thoughts; and if they did not curse him, that he might die soon, they at least hoped that he might soon become impoverished; for when he had arrived at the period when he should be short of sustenance and destitute of clothing, (they thought) he certainly could not hold out.

Who could have conceived when that, men had such virtuous wishes, heaven would not accord with them! He not only did not become impoverished, with all their hoping; but also did not die, in spite of all their cursing. On the contrary, he hereafter grew stronger as he became older. He was neither troubled with a want of clothes, nor did his subsistence fail him; and he had no necessity to sell his apartments.

Yo-chuen and his son were vexed beyond measure, and concerted a plan. They went over and applied to the brokers, insisting that he should redeem back the whole. They said, "Two families cannot live in one garden. Exalted on high, in his Dedicated Rooms, what part of our premises is there on which he cannot look down? He can see into our private rooms, while we cannot observe his women's apartments. This unequal sort of business will never answer."

Yu-soo-chin hearing these words, knew that their wish to be off the bargain was feigned, and that the real truth was, they greedily desired to get the whole. He repeated his former words, and returned a sharp and decisive answer.*

Yu-chuen and his son were outrageous; and it now only remained for them to oppress him with the Mandarin's power. They wrote a document, announcing, in open hall, their wish to undo the bargain; hoping, that by a little bribery, they might buy over and manage the Mandarin, and through him get the whole property.

They little thought, that that officer was incorruptible; that he had formerly been a poor scholar, and had been cheated and insulted by a person of property. He answered, "That is an indigent man; how, then, can he redeem it? Your's is evidently a plot to ruin and devour him. You are persons of property, and wish to be rich without being virtuous; I am a magistrate, and wish to be virtuous without being rich." Then, in open hall, he rebuked them for a while; and tearing up their document, turned them both out.

Yu-soo-chin had a friend, bound to him by the first principles of honour. He was a man from a distant part of the country, and one who possessed great wealth. It was his delight to make light of riches in performing acts of benevo-

* "The middle men," would be a more literal translation of the original "Yuen chung;" but it means precisely the same as Brokers in English.

† Pa Yu-soo-chin fang tsae sin tow, "They took Yu-so-chin, and placed him on the top of their hearts."

* Chan ting, tsie tie, che hwuy fo, "a chop-nail, clip-iron answer."

lence. He happened one day to come and converse with Yu-soo-chin. Seeing that he had sold his garden and pavilion he heaved a deep sigh. When he heard also, that persons had been plotting against him, and that he could not live securely even in this little nest, but must hereafter give it up entirely, he wanted immediately to produce the money and redeem it for Yu-soo-chin.

The latter was a man unequalled for his independent spirit. To say nothing of his unwillingness to put another to inconvenience for some hundreds or thousands; if a man offered him but one tale or five mace,* without showing he had some claim to it, he would refuse to accept it. Having heard what his friend had to say, he told him, that his warm-heartedness was all in vain. He was mistaken in his view of the subject. Of the possessions of this world, where was that which remained a thousand years without being sold? One might indeed take care of it during life time; but there was no securing it after death. "Though now (said he) you interest yourself in my cause, and advance large sums of money to redeem a small portion of it, I cannot live above a few years; and some of these days, when I die without heirs, every brick and tile of it must revert to other persons. Though now, from a generous motive, you are willing to make light of your money, I am afraid that you cannot assist me twice. Though now, alas! you may redeem the property for me, wait till a little while hence, and you cannot be of any service to my ghost." The friend seeing that he assumed this mode of plain thinking, was unwilling to press him.

He lodged with him several nights in the "Three Dedicated Rooms;" and afterwards, when he took leave, in order to return home, addressed Yo-soo-chin thus, previous to commencing his journey, "At night, while I was reposing in the lowest room, I perceived a white rat which ran about, and then suddenly darted into the floor. Some wealth is, no doubt concealed there. On no account sell this house to any one. A little time hence you may, perhaps, dig up some treasure; but I will not say positively." Yu-soo-chin, hearing these words, only gave a sort of a cold laugh, and said "Thank ye." They then separated.

The old saying says well, that "No wealth even fell by chance to him whose destiny was to be poor." The wealthy purchasers of houses are the only ones who dig up hidden treasures. There never yet has been seen a person selling his property, who has found half a vile Cash* in his own ground. Yu-soo-chin was a knowing man; how should he have the folly to indulge any such ideas? Hence, when he had heard what his friend had to say, he merely gave a sort of cold laugh; and did not begin to rout up the bricks and dig the earth.

Yo-chuen and his son, since they had experienced the Mandarin's wrath, had added shame to resentment. They were still more busy with their plots, and hoped that Yu-soo-chin would soon die; that he would soon become a lonesome ghost. They might then enter his house with a good face.

Who could have conceived that when the rich man had been right in all his conjectures, there should be only two circumstances of life and death, which would not acknowledge his controul! Yu-soo-chin not only did not die, but having arrived at upwards of sixty years, became suddenly quite renovated, and had a son born to him.

There immediately came great numbers of congratulatory guests, and assembled in the "Three Dedicated Rooms." They all said, that "Now was the time to get back the property." When Yo-chuen and his son heard of the event, they were very much disturbed. They were before only afraid of not obtaining a portion, but now were apprehensive that they should lose the whole; and were anxious beyond measure.

After a month had elapsed, there unexpectedly came to them several brokers, saying, that "Yu-soo-chin, after the birth of his son, had been reduced to poverty by his guests; they had eaten his salt clean, and his vinegar dry.† He had now no means of subsistence left, and could only think of the house he lived in. He had issued the cards for selling it, and the bills were all on the doors. They ought not to let slip this opportu-

* The European names for the Leang, or Chinese ounce of silver, and its decimal part, the Fuen.

* See Note, page 40.

† Expression in the original. We should say, "They had completely eaten him up."

nity, but should pounce upon it as quick as possible."

Yo-chuen and his son hearing this, were mad with joy. Their only apprehension was, that he would remember and hate them for the circumstances which were passed; that he would prefer selling it to some other person, and would not deign to have any dealings with them.

Unexpectedly, however, Yu-soo-chin's way of thinking was altogether different from their own. He said, "The descendants of the two families of Tang and Yu, are very different from those of others. His ancestor, Te-yao, conferred the empire on my forefather, who had nothing to give in recompense. Now, since the obligation has descended to his posterity, to take this small property, and bestow it for nothing, would not be improper; how much more then, when I get a price for it. I will not, for the little resentments of the present day, obliterate the great favours of former times. Tell him not to be anxious; let him fix some small price for it, and receive it over altogether.

Yo-chuen, as well as his son, when he heard of this, was happy beyond measure. He said, "I always delighted in speaking well of my ancestors, and have now received their favourable influence. If it had not been for their ancient generosity, how would their descendants have obtained this magnificent residence? Thus it is that men may rejoice in having virtuous fore-fathers!" He then went with the brokers, and settled the bargain. He had hitherto delighted in seeking for an advantage; but now, since old things had been brought forward, he wished to continue the obligations to the last. Yu-soo-chin, on the other hand, did not higgle about it; but imitated Yo-chuen's ancestor, who had given up his throne and his kingdom; and accordingly sought some thatched cottage, in which he might pass the rest of his days, having parted with the whole of the concern.

There were a few honest friends who could not justify Yu-soo-chin. They said, "When you had your house, where was the objection to selling it to some other person, that you should wish to dispose of it to him who envied and plotted against you? He has now succeeded; and both father and son will go about to every one, chattering and exulting. Before you had a son, you would not abate in your resentment. Now that you have a son, this son might have proved a foundation for recovering the whole. Not to have insisted upon redeeming back what was in that man's hands, would have been enough; but why also take the possessions, which still remained to you, and give them over to him?"

Yu-soo-chin, having heard what they had to say, gave a sort of laugh, and then said in answer, "Your intentions, Gentlemen, are very good; but you regard merely what is before your eyes, without considering the hereafter. I judge that his plans will eventually benefit me. If I had wanted to redeem the whole property, I must have waited till my son was grown up. When he had arrived at manhood, it might then have been possible to get it all back. I, however, am an old man, and conceive that I cannot last until he is grown up; and who can tell that after my death, my son would not have sold it to Yo-chuen! Having waited till the son had parted with it, he would then have laughed at, and abused the father. It is better that the father should sell the property, and then people will compassionate the son.

"But even this would have been but a small matter. It is ten thousand to one, that I should soon have died; and my son would not have been grown up. My wife, being content to strive with hunger, would not have parted with the property to Yo-chuen. He, seeing that the new would not come into his hands, and fearing, also, that the old might be redeemed, would inevitably have laid plots to cut off my heir. Thus, I am fearful, that not only the property would not have been recovered, but my son also would have been sacrificed. This indeed might be called a loss! By selling it cheap to him now, I have merely as it were, deposited it in his hands; and have made him incur a debt which will be paid into the hands of my son. If he does not recover it, there are others who will do it for him. The old proverb says, "To endure injuries is the sure policy." Having heard him thus far, the people, though they were a little startled, said that, "He was very insecure!"

Yu-soo-chin suddenly died a few years after having sold the property; and left

his son, a child, under the protection of his widow, who possessed scarcely any thing. Their sole reliance was on the price of the house, which produced a little interest, just enough to subsist upon.—Tang-yo-chuen's possessions became every day greater. He knew how to make money, and his son knew how to take care of it. Every thing came in: nothing went out. The property which he bought was so secure, that it might last for a thousand years. Every one arraigned the wisdom of heaven, saying, "The descendants of those persons, who were liberal and just, had little or nothing, while the progeny of those, who enriched their families by unworthy means, were able to heap up riches." The saying, however, of the ancients is very true, "That when virtue or vice have arrived at their full, they must finally be recompensed; the only difference being, whether sooner or later."—These words are constantly in men's mouths, but leave very little impression on their hearts. If the recompense of vice comes late, it is just the same as if it came early; and doubtlessly his lot who waits for it, is the worst.

If you wish to understand the subject of late and early recompenses, it very much resembles the lending out of money, and receiving the interest. If you receive it back one day sooner, you receive one day's less interest. If you leave it for one year more, you receive one year's additional interest. If you look for a recompense with an anxious heart, heaven will not conclude the matter with you; and it will appear as if there were no recompense. Heaven will wait till you have lost all expectation, and, when you have utterly given up the idea, will then suddenly send it. Just as a bad debt, of many years standing, which, when the lender has entirely forgotten it, arrives unexpectedly at his door, with an exceedingly large accumulation of interest. How much superior in advantage to lending out and receiving it back immediately!

When Yu-soo-chin's son had attained to the age of seventeen or eighteen, he suddenly acquired a literary title. His name was Yu-tsze-chin; his epithet Ke-woo. He was created a Hëen, and, being chosen to go to Peking, was raised to the office of Chang-ko. He was a man who dared to speak in the cause of rectitude, and became a great favourite with the Emperor Tsung.

At length, when his mother became old, he requested leave to retire and support her. As he was making the best of his way home, and was some miles from it, he saw a woman not much more than twenty, with a paper in her hand, kneeling by the way side, and crying out aloud, "I entreat that my lord Yu will receive and examine this." Ke-woo told her to come into the boat,* and, taking the deed, looked at it. It turned out to be in the name of her husband, who wanted with his family and effects, to come under his protection, and become his slaves. Ke-woo said to her, "By your appearance, you seem to be of a good family. Why do you wish to throw yourselves under my protection? Your husband must be devoid of all shame, to desire that you, a woman, should thus expose yourself, and come to the way side, crying out aloud!"

The woman said, "I am descended from an ancient family; but my father-in-law, during his life time, was fond of buying lands; and every acre of land, and every house which adjoined to his own, he always endeavoured to add to the stock. Those people, who parted with their property, did not part with it willingly; but every one of them hated him in their hearts. Before my father-in-law died, there happened, in the first place, to be favourable times, which prevented him from breaking in upon his wealth. Secondly, he was a person of rank; and, therefore, if a Mandarin had any thing against him, it was only necessary to spend a little money, and he could still live unmolested. At length the favourable times no longer existed; and, before half a year was over, my father-in-law died. My husband was young, and likewise possessed no rank. Those persecutors of the orphan and the widow, rushed upon him all in a body, and all went before the Hëen with charges against him; so, that within a year, he experienced a great many different actions; and the larger half of his property was expended. But now there has befallen him a still greater evil, which he has

* Almost all journeys are performed in China by water.

not yet got over. My husband is at present in prison, and it is not money which will get him out. He, who can speak in his behalf, must be a person of eminence. If such a person concerns himself in his cause, and manages the business as if it were his own, he may then be liberated. He, who, in this place, at present answers to this description, can only be your lordship; besides which, this business has some relation to you. Although it is my husband's cause, it is truly the same as if it were your lordship's. He therefore wrote this letter, and directed me to come before you, and throw ourselves upon your support; presenting to you all our property and our persons, and only entreating that your lordship will not reject them as worthless, but accept of them as soon as possible."

Ke-woo hearing these words, could not overcome his surprise. He asked her, "What can that business be, which you have not yet got over. and which concerns me? Without doubt, while I have been absent from home, my slaves have been creating a piece of work, and, in conjunction with you and your husband, produced this evil. This has led you to throw yourselves on my support. Do you want me to take in a parcel of strangers, to recognize them as belonging to a fafamily of rank, and, by protecting them, to incur guilt through an unjust stretch of power?"

The woman said, "This is by no means the case. In the midst of our grounds is a tall building, called 'The Three Dedicated Rooms.' It was originally your lordship's property; but was sold away. We lived in it for several years without molestation. Lately, however, some unknown enemy unexpectedly presented an anonymous petition, saying, That my husband was one of a nest of robbers; and that the three generations, from the grandfather, to the grandson, were all rogues. That there were now twenty pieces of treasure deposited under the "Three Dedicated Rooms,' and, that when the hoard was taken up, the particulars would be understood. The Mandarin having seen this document, quietly sent some thief-takers forward, to raise up the hoard. Contrary to all expectation, they sure enough produced, from under the flooring, twenty pieces of treasure. My husband was then apprehended, and taken to the Mandarin's court. He was pointed out as a harbourer of thieves, and punished severely with torture and beating, in order that he might discover his associates, together with the rest of the spoil which they might have taken.

"My husband endeavoured, with all his might, to solve this business, but could not make it out clear. This money not only was not his, but he knew not from whence it had flown thither. As the circumstances of its coming were not plain, it was impossible to unravel the cause. We might, however, still rejoice that no one appeared to have lost it. The Mandarin committed my husband on suspicion, and has not yet decided on the nature of his crime. My husband daily pondered the subject, and considered that as this building originally belonged to your lordship's family, it was possible that some of your ancestors formerly deposited the treasure in the ground, and your father, not knowing of the circumstance, did not take it away. Hence, that which ought to have been a profitable concern, turned out to be a source of misfortune.

"It is not at present to be discussed, whether this be so or not. We only entreat that your lordship will claim it; this money will then be disposed of, when the money is once disposed of my husband will, in the midst of death, be restored to life. As it will be your lordship who restores his existence, all our property ought to become yours. How much more, then, this pleasure-ground, and these few apartments, which were constructed by your father with infinite pains and labour. Every thing has its owner. These, then, truly ought to revert to your family. There cannot remain the least dissatisfaction on our part. We entreat that your lordship will not reject them."

Ke-woo, having heard these words, was filled with suspicion. He then said, in answer, "My family has of old observed a maxim, not to receive the offers of the common people. As to your throwing yourselves upon my support, we will say nothing about that. It is true enough that the pleasure-ground and the apartments were all of them originally possessed by my family. They, were how-

ever, sold with all the proper forms of brokers and deeds, and were not conjured away by your relations. Therefore, if I want them again, I must take the original price and pay it back to you. Then, indeed, I may have them; but there is no reason why you should give them back for nothing. As to the treasure, it has no concern with me whatever; and it will not be proper for me to claim it. Do you now go and wait till I have had a meeting with the Hëen. I will then desire him to be careful in examining the case, as it is highly necessary to have a clear adjudgment. If the charges are not true, your husband will of course be released from prison; and doubtlessly will not be put to death unjustly."

When the woman had heard these words, she rejoiced exceedingly, and having returned him ten thousand thanks, took her departure.

But it is not known from whence these misfortunes arose, or whether they were afterwards got the better of. There remains only one section; examine it a little, and you will learn.

(To be concluded next Month.)

ASIATIC FRAGMENTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

(No. III.)

Propagation of the Scriptures in Persia.

Letter I.—*From his Excellency Sir Gore Ousely, Bart. Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty to the Court of Persia, addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.*

St. Petersburgh, Sept. 20, 1814.—My dear Lord—Finding that I am likely to be detained here some six or seven weeks, and apprehensive that my letters from Persia may not have reached your Lordship, I conceive it to be my duty to acquaint you, for the information of the society of Christians formed for the purpose of propagating the Sacred Writings, that agreeably to the wishes of our poor friend, the late Rev. Henry Martyn, I presented, in the name of the society (as he particularly desired) a copy of his translation of the New Testament into the Persian language, to his Persian Majesty, Fateh Ali Shah Kajar, having first made conditions that his Majesty was to peruse the whole, and favour me with his opinion of the style, &c.

Previous to delivering the book to the Shah, I employed transcribers to make some copies of it, which I distributed to Hajee Mahomed Hussein Khan, Prince of Maru, Mirza Abdul Wahab, and other men of learning and rank immediately about the person of the king, who, being chiefly converts to the Soofi philosophy, would, I felt certain, give it a fair judgment, and, if called upon by the Shah for their opinion, report of it according to its intrinsic merits.

The enclosed translation of a letter from his Persian Majesty to me, will show your lordship that he thinks the complete work a great acquisition, and that he approves of the simple style, adopted by my lamented friend, Martyn, and his able coadjutor, Mirza Seyed Ali, so appropriate to the just and ready conception of the sublime morality of the Sacred Writings. Should the Society express a wish to possess the original letter from the Shah, or a copy of it in Persian, I shall be most happy to present either through your lordship.

I beg leave to add, that, if a correct copy of Mr. Martyn's translation has not yet been presented to the Society, I shall have great pleasure in offering one that has been copied from, and collated with the original left with me by Mr. Martyn, on which he had bestowed the greatest pains to render it perfect.

I also promise to devote my leisure to the correction of the press, in the event of your thinking proper to have it printed in England, should my Sovereign not have immediate occasion for my services out of England. I beg you to believe me, my dear lord, your lordship's most sincere and faithful humble servant,

Gore Ousely.

Letter II.—*Translation of his Persian Majesty's Letter, referred to in the preceding.*

"In the name of the Almighty God, whose glory is most excellent.

"It is our august command, that the dignified and excellent, our trusty, faithful, and loyal well-wisher, Sir Gore Ousely, Bart. his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary (after being honoured and exalted by the expressions of our highest regard and consideration) should know, that the copy of the Gospel, which was translated into Persian by the earned exertions of the late Rev. Henry Martyn, and which has been presented to us by your Excellency on the part of the high, dignified, learned, and enlightened society of Christians, united for the purpose of spreading abroad the Holy Books of the Religion of Jesus (upon whom, and upon all Prophets, be peace and blessings!) has reached us, and has proved highly acceptable to our august mind.

"In truth, through the learned and unremitted exertions of the Rev. Henry Martyn, it has been translated in a style most befitting sacred books, that is, in an easy and simple diction. Formerly, the four Evangelists, Mathew, Mark, Luke, and John, were known in Persia; but now the whole of the New Testament is completed in a most excellent manner; and this circumstance has been an additional source of pleasure to our enlightened and august mind. Even the Four Evangelists, which were known in this country, had never been before explained in so clear and luminous a manner. We, therefore, have been particularly delighted with this copious and complete translation. Please the most merciful God, we shall command the Select of Servants who are admitted to our presence*, to read to us the above-mentioned book from the beginning to the end, that we may, in the most minute manner, hear and comprehend its contents.

"Your Excellency will be pleased to rejoice the hearts of the above-mentioned dignified, learned, and enlightened society, with assurances of our highest regard and approbation; and to inform those excellent individuals, who are so virtuously engaged in disseminating and making known the true meaning and intent of the Holy Gospel, and other points in sacred books, that they are deservedly honoured with our royal favour. Your Excellency must consider yourself as bound to fulfil this royal request. Given in Rebialavil, 1229.

(Sealed) "FATEH ALI SHAH KAJAR."

* *Note by Sir Gore Ousely.*—I beg leave to remark, that the word "Tilawat," which the translator has rendered "read," is an honourable signification of that act, almost exclusively applied to the perusing or reciting the Koran. The making use therefore, of this term or expression, shows the degree of respect and estimation in which the Shah holds the New Testament.

COUNTRY OF NIPAL.

The late campaign in Nipal, and subsequent surrender of the north-west districts to the British arms, have been productive of various sketches of parts of the Nipal territory, and of the peculiar manners of its inhabitants. The following are extracts of letters from a gentleman travelling with the Company's political agent in the Gurhwal, a tract of country hitherto unexplored by Europeans, and will not be viewed as altogether uninteresting.

Camp, Comhar Sein, May 24.—We have just returned from bathing in the Sutlege. We descended by a curious ghaut, nearly three miles in length. It is formed by rude and strong steps cut in the rock, winding a little, but in many places nearly perpendicular. The difficulties of ascent and descent may be judged of from our trip having occupied five hours. The river is about forty yards wide, swift and deep, with many rocky rapids and falls in its bed. Its water is of a dirty white colour, from the sand which it bears along. We found people collecting gold in its shallows, and bought all they had. We learnt, that near its source, in Bootan, are some valuable gold-mines, from which small masses of pure metal are detached and hurried away by the impetuosity of the current. We found the water very cold, from the neighbouring snow.

Theog, May 28.—On the 25th, we moved by a south-westerly direction, to a place called Phagoo; a petty state, in which we saw nothing remarkable, save an elegant temple, built on the Chinese model, and dedicated to Bhowanee. Theog, where we now are, is a small lordship of 1,500 rupees a year. Kirtee Ranna, the late Goorkha commander in the districts, passed to-day, with his cap-

tive army, towards General Ochterlony's camp. The chief is a poor old man, above seventy, much like a worn-out mulatto-woman, with Chinese features. Yet, decrepid as he is, he has all the spirit of a noble soldier. I have already told you, that he had been betrayed to the Raja of Bischur. He says, his men fired only blank cartridge. One of the Sirdars, or Bharadras, with him, is an uncle of the gallant Umr Singh. We asked him, "if he would return to Napaul with his nephew?" "Why should I go?" he replied, "I have ate the Napaul salt; I have served, and have not fallen." "But why should you have died, right or wrong, when the game was all up?" "I was a soldier in the Raja's service, and should have stood to the last. I must never again see my country. Such refined sentiments of military glory inhabit the bosoms of these half-civilized mountaineers!

Phagoo, June 2.—We have now moved to another ridge of mountains, but have seen nothing worth description. The people are in that mixed state, between civilized and savage life, which it is interesting to see and depict. Some of their customs are loathsome to the more enlightened European. Let a small trait, at present, suffice. It is an universal practice for one woman to be the wife of three, four, and even five brothers, at one and the same time. Nor is this unnatural habit followed by such jealousy and discord as would seem likely to arise from it. The offspring of the fraternity is allotted in a regular and satisfactory manner: the first child falling to the oldest brother; the second to the second, and so on. My limited acquaintance with the language of the natives, does not enable me to give a satisfactory explanation of the causes of this strange departure from the general usages of the world. They plead poverty; but, then, what becomes of the surplus of females? or, are they naturally fewer in number than the males? and why are they so?

Seran, in the lower part of the Snowy Range, June 19.—We have moved on but a little way since the date of my last letter, which was dispatched from Rampoor. Rampoor is of course the principal mart for both hill, Bootanese, and low-country articles; but her traffic is inconsiderable. Cloth, cotton, sugar, &c. are brought from the plains, and sold to the hill people. These again carry through the passes, by the Sutlege and another river (which runs by Leo, at a considerable distance above this, and goes to China), iron, copper, grain, tobacco, and indigo, which they exchange with the Bootanese for shawl-wool, common wool, tea, and China cloths. We have procured some pieces of shawl-wool cloth, and other woollen cloths manufactured here, as specimens of the country fabrics. They are pretty good; but the want of capital, and difficulties of the road, are unconquerable obstacles to the extension of trade. We have gained full information respecting the different routes to Mantullai Garna, a Chinese town, and the tract leading to Buddrenath. The roads are described as dangerous and difficult, along ledges of rock projecting over tremendous depths, and yielding a very unsafe and uncertain support to the feet of passengers. But, from finding that Gounts, or Bootan poneys, are brought from the hills to this place, we suspect the dangers to be exaggerated. After remaining two days at Rampoor, we pushed on by two marches to this place, which is about twenty-two miles further up the river. The first day we ascended right up the precipice above Rampoor, by a winding and dangerous path; and, after a fatiguing pull of several hours, reached the summit of the hill, topped, as usual, by a Goorkha fort. The ascent was fully five miles in height. The view was noble. The snow was rather obscured in clouds; but on all sides immense fantastic peaks towered above the lower hills. We passed through some of the richest beds of strawberries I ever saw in garden or on hill. We likewise got abundance of fully ripe apricots. Next day we pushed on to Seran. This was a fatiguing march, for we had first to descend nearly as low as the bed of the Sutlege, and then to climb a hot steep rock for several koss. Seran is about three miles above the river, on a hill, which runs to a great length, and ends in snow. It consists merely of the Raja's house, and those of a few families drawn together by his residing here. He is a fine, fair, but rather bashful boy, of about six years old. He was nearly surprised by the Goorkhas in Rampoor, and had scarcely time to save himself by flying to Kunwar, the remotest province of Bischur, in the snowy hills; he lost all his pro-

perty. Bischur is at present governed by three or four Wuzeers, who have separate charges, and reside in different parts of the Raj.—We have been here two days, and shall now penetrate through the mountains. You shall have an account of the customs, trade, and particularly of the shawl-wool. The Bhooteas are represented as a singularly honest, mild, and hospitable people; so that we have nothing to fear. We shall take out few people, lest we should alarm the jealousy of the Chinese officers. To-day we sent one tent up the high hill above us, and shall continue one night among the snow, for the sake of observations.

The Country Cottage.

From the Chinese of He-hwan.

He, himself, cut the Sŏ,* and wove the garment for rain;
The smoke on the southern hill discovers the door of his cot;
The hill-wife† soon announces, "Well boiled are the pears;"
The children roam distant to meet him from the pea-field returning.

In the shaded lake, the fish frisk on the watery mirror;
The birds revert to the green-tufted hill, and brush flying about.
In the season of flowers, crowds of men will be going and returning.
O! could I purchase Yen-kwangs'‡ retired stone in the brook, where of old he angled.

This translation, which is from the pen of the Reverend Thomas Morrison, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and compiler of the forth-coming Chinese Dictionary, would be more appropriately entitled "The Season of Spring," on which it is a brief and desultory eulogium, marked with that tenderness of feeling, and sensibility to pleasure excited by trivial circumstances, which the contemplation of nature, and of man in a rural state, so usually induces.

In the first stanza, the reader is struck with the similitude of tone and imagery which he observes between this Chinese poem and the Elegy in a Country Churchyard. In the opening verse, the poet presents us with the image of a cottager, who is the maker of his own bad-weather garment. Further particulars of this Chinese *great coat* have been seen in the Asiatic Journal for January last, p. 38, text and note.

The second verse paints the pleasing situation of the cottage, and the third and fourth, "the rural sights and rural sounds," which belong to its enjoyments. The scene is laid in the hills, where rural objects are always more rural than on the plains. The voice of the cottager's wife, calling her husband to his meal, is a well-chosen image, and perhaps new; while the preparation of the meal, which it supposes, is a counterpart of Gray's "blazing hearth," and Thompson's Man lost in the Snow. The children, setting out to meet their father on his return from the pea-field, is another counterpart of Gray, who paints them coming back to their mother:

"No children run to lisp their sire's return."

Is the translation faithful in the use of the word "roam?" *To roam*, is to wander to and fro.—Gray and Thomson, in this imagery, have but followed Virgil.

The second stanza is a general description of the animation of nature at the return of spring, concluding with a sigh after a secluded spot, and the calm occupation of angling. The verse beginning, "In the season of flowers," might be illustrated by many passages of *Hindoo* poetry, the similar imagery to which, in this specimen of *Chinese*, is not uninteresting. The spring is the oriental season for travelling; and, therefore, the poet vivifies his landscape, not only with moving fish and birds, but with men going and returning. At page 152 of this Journal, the poem, entitled Conjugal Love, and its accompanying remarks, throws further light on this image. "The commencement of the rainy season," says Mr. Wilson, in his notes to his beautiful translation of the Megha Duta, "being peculiarly delightful in Hindoostan, from the contrast it affords to the sultry weather immediately preceding, and also rendering the roads pleasant and practicable, is usually selected for travelling. The month Askad'ha or Ashar'ha comprehends the latter part of June and the commencement of July, and is the period about which the south-west monsoon, or rainy season, usually sets in." We see now, the reason, why the first image in the poem is that of the husbandman clothed in his rainy-garment.

* Leaf of which the Chinese make a kind of cloak, worn by husbandmen, watermen, and others.

† Rustic.

‡ A person famous during the dynasty Han, who retired from court to a country life.

ARABIAN TALES, ORIGINALLY PERSIAN.

In a little volume, bearing the title of *Les Voyages de Sinbâd le Marin*, which issued from the royal press at Paris, in the year 1814, Mons. Langlès, an Orientalist of very high celebrity, has given us the Arabic text of قصة السندباد البحري *Kisseh al Sind-bâd al bahri*, or Story of *Sindbad the Sailor*, (so well known through M. Galland's French *Mille et une Nuits*, and our common English editions of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments,") with a new literal translation, and many excellent notes: besides a preface of thirty pages. In this, M. Langlès states his opinion concerning the true origin of these Arabian tales; and traces them to a Persian source. It has been remarked, he informs us, by several writers, that *Sind-bâd*, *Hindbâd*, and even the names ot principal personages in the "Thousand and one Nights," belong to the Persian language; a circumstance which confirms the assertion of a most learned and judicious Arabian author, who declares that those tales were borrowed from the Persians. This author is *Masäudi* the historian, and we shall here quote his words—"I have already mentioned," says he, "the books brought to us, and those translated for our use from the Persian, Indian and Greek languages, and the manner of their composition. Such, for instance, as the work entitled, in Persian, *Heza afzaneh* (هزار افزانه) or the "Thousand Tales," of which the Arabic paraphrase is called *Alef Khiràfet* (الف خرافة) a name wherein *Khirafet* is synonymous with the Persian word *afzaneh*, and this work is generally designated under the title of *Alef leilet we leilet* (الف ليلة و ليلة) "The Thousand and one Nights."—It contains the history of a king, his vizier, and two daughters, one named *Shir-zad*, (شيرزاد) the other *Din-azad* (ديناراد). Such also is the book of *Tseqil* (or *Tseqiled* شقيلد) and of *Shimas* (شيماس) and the anecdotes it relates concerning a king of Inpia, and his vizier. We may likewise add the *Book of Sind-bad*, (كتاب السندباد) and other compositions of the same kind."

This formal testimony of *Masäudi* renders it unnecessary for me, says M. Langlès, to offer any further argument against the conjectures of some learned men, who have considered the "Thousand and one Nights" as a work originally Arabian, and perhaps even European. He believes that the names of Arabians, and many pictures of their manners, are interpolations of the translators or imitators; and the conspicuous figure which *Harùn al Rashid* makes in these stories may arise from his celebrity among the writers of Eastern Romance; equal to that which Charlemagne enjoyed among the old French *Romanciers*.

Under the auspices of *Harùn al Rashid*, and of the Khalifs who immediately succeeded him, his sons *Al Amin* and *Al Mamùn* (that is, during the last years of the eighth and the beginning of the ninth century of our era), the Arabs enriched their literature by the translation of Coptic, Greek, Syriack, Persian, and Indian works. But amidst the wars and other calamities that desolated Asia, after the Khalifat of Baghdad had ceased (in 1258) the *Gabrs* or Fireworshippers of Persia, driven by religious persecution from their unhappy country, were scarcely able to preserve some mutilated fragments of their *Zendavesta*, the code of their great legislator *Zeratusht* or Zoroaster, and we may suppose that but few volumes, written in the *Pahlavi*, or ancient dialect of Persia, escaped the general destruction: although the most interesting or popular works may be still known, however imperfectly, through the medium of translations made by the Arabs.

Monsieur Langlès could not discover that any copy of the *Thousand and One Nights*, nor even of *Sinbad's* story, exists in modern Persian; those in the more ancient dialect having perished, it is to be feared, many centuries ago. He has consulted, in transcribing the Arabic text of *Sindbad*, and in translating it into French, two manuscripts of that noble collection, the Bibliothèque du Roi—an establishment wherein (as we understand from several who have lately visited Paris) he fills the important office of 'Conservateur des Manuscripts' in such a manner as to afford the most general satisfaction. He has also collated others, procured for him by M. Caussin de Perseval, by his colleague Don Raphael, Professor

of Arabic, and by M. Marcel, director of the royal press, who brought three copies from Egypt.

After Sinbad, M. Langlès has added the *Keidalnesa*, (كيدالنسا) " Stratagems, Frauds, or Cunning Devices of Women," a title much more happily expressed in French by 'Ruses des Femmes.' Of this entertaining little story, which occupies but nine pages, we shall offer an account in some future number of the Asiatic Journal, remarking here, that of both works, the Arabic text is, as might well be expected from the superintendance of so able an orientalist as M. Langlès, printed with considerable accuracy and neatness.

New South Wales.

A private letter gives the following description of this colony, and of the native population :—" Sidney has a beautiful appearance; the houses being white, intermixed with trees, chiefly the peach, which grows with great luxuriance here, in the same manner as our apple-trees; degenerating and producing no fruit against a wall. I have seen horses in an orchard, as well as pigs, feeding, with permission of the owners, on peaches. In fact, they fatten the latter on this fruit. In this town, there are a church and hospital, and I dare say not less than seven or eight thousand inhabitants. You may judge what they principally consist of—the most opulent have been convicts; and you will be surprised when I acquaint you, I have sat at the Governor's table with highwaymen, and some characters less honourable, but who now hold some lucrative offices under the crown! You must often have read of the natives. They (I mean those that visit the town) talk English fluently, and pay no respect to persons. A naked fellow will accost even the Governor, as he passes him, with "How do, Governor?" with scarcely a nod. I visited them in the vicinity of the town lately, and observing a child tolerably white, I remarked to the supposed father, "That not your child; too white?" "Yes, Sir," replied the savage, "my *gen* (wife) eat too much white bread." I could not help laughing heartily. They are courageous in fight, which frequently takes place. On the death of any one, the nearest relation is obliged to stand punishment for permitting him to die! He stands at a distance with a shield made of hard wood, and the rest throw spears with great dexterity at him, while he defends himself, till wounded, or perhaps killed; and there the affair ends. Lately, in the vicinity of the town, a battle took place, where about two hundred were engaged, I believe in consequence of the death of the celebrated Bennelong, who visited England some years ago, and was taken great notice of. The spears flew very thick, and about thirty men were wounded.

"To see the children running backwards and forwards, behind the hostile parties, where they share an equal danger, would surprise you. The fair sex encourage the men to battle, and when the ladies can refrain no longer, they set-to with *waddies*, a heavy short club, and many a broken skull ensues. In company with a gentleman, I went to see a *barroberry*, or night-dance, a short way from Sydney, about ten at night. We found sixty or eighty, lying in front of the fires in the wood, all naked, men, women, and children. They began, after painting their bodies, to sing and dance in voices and attitudes that it is impossible for me to describe. There were no other Europeans present; but we met with not the least molestation. Many of them, who had learned my name, said, "Mr. ——, you give some rum when come to town." It is a most singular trait of these savages, that they fight with a degree of honour which would reflect credit on the most civilized nations. If one of them throws a foul spear (when his adversary's back is turned) he is, if observed, immediately turned out for punishment by all parties. Another strange mode of fighting in single combat, with waddies, is this: one holds up his head, whilst the other strikes him a blow which is enough to fell an ox; and in case he does not knock his brains out, he allows the other to do the same; but their skulls are like flint. The natives of Van Diemen's Land are of a different race of savages, for they never mix with Europeans, and have woolly heads like the Africans. The bush-rangers (convicts, who have escaped into the woods), live on kangaroos, &c. frequently shoot them without the least cause, which may be a reason for their not mixing with us. The climate is healthy, and the children of Europeans remarkably so."

POETRY.

TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F. S. A.

Come, simular of Joy! thy baleful hand
Wave, Disappointment, o'er these blooming flowers!
Come, that approach'dst me with sweet aspect bland,
Fair winning smile, and voice of happy hours!
Come, fiend malignant! thy foul form reveal,
Thy dark cold features, flinty bosom, own;
Show thy hard hand, that to the wretch can deal
For fish a serpent, and for bread a stone:
Come! thou shalt me, against thy will, befriend;
And, whilst thou shak'st each pillar of my heart,
And whilst thou wouldst Hope's straining cables rend,
Thou shalt high Wisdom's saving lore impart,
Withdraw my leaning arm, new nerve my force,
And send me, victor o'er thee, on my course!

TO THE SAME.

By the Same.

Yes, Disappointment, of full many a joy—
Thou stern disposer, at whose frown depart
The timid pleasures—thou canst rob my heart,
And, at thy bidding, my poor life annoy!
Yes, thou canst dash away the cup I raise
To these parch'd lips; canst wake the gale,
And rough the smooth sea, when I spread the sail;
Canst break the branch where my dependence stays:
Yes, thou canst rob me, canst afflict me, still;
From my fond hands each little treasure wring;
And sorrows hourly to my bosom bring;
But yet not all things hast thou at thy will!
It is not thine, unpitying Power, to tear
From this armed breast the jewel that I wear!

TO THE SAME.

By the Same.

I know thee, blaster of the buds of spring!
Fell Disappointment, that dost cankering eat
The rose's bloom, and spoil the berry sweet,
And 'mid the young corn light, with locust-wing!
I know thee, in thy gauzy garment drest,
Apples of ashes in thy hand that bear'st,
Wreaths of false flowers and hollow shells that wear'st,
A weed thy hand-staff, and a cloud thy crest!
I know thee, curst Enchanter! that employ'st
Thy wand to close each prospect that doth ope
At the blest call of that good wizard, Hope,
And what he deftly buildeth still destroy'st!
I know thy form, thy garb, thy strong controul,
Yet dare defy thee in my fixed soul!

TO THE SAME.

By the Same.

So, as the pilgrim, on that desart bare,
Travelling all day across the thirsty land,
Where white waves rise, a stormy sea of sand,
On, with worn limbs, and heavy heart, doth fare;
But, when, before his eyes, there stretches wide
Fair water, as he deems, in which the skies,
Reflected there, behold their own sweet dyes,
And where tall shadows bathe, the palm-tree's pride.

Then leaps for joy, and only counts the way
That is between him and those pleasant banks,
And lifts to heaven his sunken eye in thanks—
But still finds sand where seemed water lay ;*
So, I, Maria, have but hoped in vain,
And, from my hope, draw but my newer pain !

TO THE SAME.

By the Same.

THOU noted promise-breaker ! that between
The lover stepst, and his fair mistress dear,
Whenas, bright Venus' star beneath, the green
He paces soft, but can no footsteps hear;
No whisper, by the blind-boy taught ; no sound
Of tender feet ;—and, vainly peering, tries,
E'er yet, returning oft, he leaves the ground,
That shape to see for which all day he sighs !
Thou, that from day to day, th' expected sail
Deny'st the anxious merchant on the strand ;
Thou, that hast filled with woe so many a tale,
And lay'st on me, at every turn, thy hand !
Hard-hearted Disappointment ! oh that verse
Not failed my Muse, when I thy deeds rehearse !

TO THE SAME.

(By the Same.)

OH ! not thy strength, but others' weakness see,
Supporter, Disappointment, of thy reign !
There are that own no vassalage to thee,
And all thy power, and all thy wit disdain !
The infirm sex thou may'st in high waves heave,
And wreck the gay ship on the looked-for shore ;
Time's waxen form thou mays't of bliss bereave,
Blight the frail herb, and blast the fruit it bore ;
His golden promise pluck from tender youth,
Make spoil of beauty's evanescent snow,
Fortune's unstable smile, and Friendship's truth,
And, from unconstant breast, work true love's woe :
Such are thy triumphs ; but nor might nor art,
Can take from me my rest in Mary's heart!

NURUZ ;

OR THE LOVES OF THE ROSE AND THE NIGHTINGALE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,

The following *jeu-d'esprit* has a reference to *The Loves of the Rose and the Nightingale*, an Eastern allegory, founded on the reputed fondness of the bird for that flower in the vernal season.—If you deem the trifle worth your acceptance, it is much at your service.

Yours, &c. THE AUTHOR.

THE Nightingale a sonnet owes
In season to the love-ripe Rose,
Whose fairy perfumes haunt the gale,
That they may listen to his tale,
Where Echo, hid in thicket nigh,
O'erhears and tells the chaunter's joy :
The youthful flowers, in spring-robes drest,
Envy the Rose her am'rous guest ;
But, as her charms unfold, the sun
Is by the blooming syren won,
And daily homage to her pays,
A rival to the warbler's lays.

To baffle, then, this adverse spell,
Oh, spare thy notes, sweet Philomel !
For Sol, at eve, must bid adieu,
When thou thy suit can best renew ;
With magic arm'd, the moment seize,
Pour forth thy philters on the breeze ;
And, as his fickle warmth grows less,
Be this the hour for thy caress ;
Now serenade ; and, ere the morn,
The Rose is thine, and his the Thorn.

* For accounts of the *mirage*, an optical delusion, presenting the appearance of water, observed in sandy deserts, see various oriental travellers, and the first number of the *Asiatic Journal*, page 58. The explanation is, that the polished surfaces of the particles of fine sand reflect the rays of light, in the same manner as those of the particles of water.—*Edit.*

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The Mégha Dúta, or Cloud Messenger, a Poem, in the Sanscrit Language, by Cálidása; translated into English Verse, with Notes and Illustrations: by Horace Hayman Wilson, Assistant-Surgeon in the Service of the Honourable East-India Company, and Secretary to the Asiatic Society. Published under the Sanction of the College of Fort William.—Calcutta printed.—London reprinted by Black, Parbury, and Allen, Booksellers to the Honourable East-India Company.

If the poem we now introduce to our readers could prefer no stronger claim upon our attention, it would demand the notice of the *Asiatic Journal*, from the simple circumstance of its being the only considerable translation from Sanscrit poetry, that has hitherto been offered to the public in the style of English metre.* It possesses, however, in itself, beauties of the most enchanting nature; and the pleasure we have derived from its perusal, strongly induces us to congratulate the present generation on the discovery of a new source of enjoyment, obtained by the acquisition of a new language.

The great idiomatical difference that exists between the English and Sanscrit languages must have rendered Mr. Wilson's task peculiarly difficult. If, therefore, he has succeeded in presenting to his countrymen one of the most perfect translations that adorns the literature of the nation, (and such is our opinion of Mr. Wilson's performance), he undoubtedly deserves the appellation of a polite scholar, if not the more exalted title of an original genius.

His object, as he informs us in the preface, was, "to render thoughts rather than words;" and this was unquestionably, the only rational course he could pursue in the production of a metrical translation. He seems, however, to have assumed a still higher privilege, and one that we are not equally disposed to grant; for, according to his own acknowledgment, he has not scrupled to make alterations in the order of the poem, whenever it might appear to him that amendments were desirable. Now, although the avowal is candid, and the instances of such alterations are not frequent, we must regard them nevertheless as unwarrantable liberties taken with the original, and, to a certain extent, as a source of disappointment to the reader, who would rather consider himself as enjoying the effusions of a distant age, than the improvements of a living poet.

The following quotation from the preface we present to our readers, both as a specimen of Mr. Wilson's critical sagacity, and as one of the best introductions we can prefix to the passages we shall shortly extract from the poem.—

The circumstances of eastern society and climate tend, in a great measure, to exclude sublimity, either moral or physical, from their literary compositions; but the same circumstances are favourable to the less awful graces of poetry, to the elegantly minute observation of nature, and the tender expression of natural sensibility. The frowning rock or foaming cataract, the furious tyrant or undaunted patriot, are not to be traced in *Sanscrit* verse; but we shall frequently meet with the impassioned lover or affectionate husband, with the unobtrusive blossoms of the flower and

* Mr. Halhed must be well known as the first European who acquired the knowledge of Sanscrit.

the evanescent tints of the sky. In point of language, *Sanscrit* writers are certainly not surpassed, and perhaps unequalled; and their style in general is as full as it is sweet, as majestic as it is harmonious. The exceeding copiousness of the language sometimes leads them into those tricks of composition, which formerly exercised the misdirected ingenuity of *Europe*, and puns, and quibbles, and endless alliteration constitute the stanza. Their attention, also, to minute objects, sometimes terminates in quaintness and affectation; but from the faults of either style or fancy, the subject of our present enquiry is entirely exempt: there are, also, a copiousness and consistency in it, which are not often paralleled in oriental writings; a quick succession of thought and description, which the title of the work does not lead us to expect, and a successful avoiding of inconsistency or absurdity, which so protracted an apostrophe as forms the theme of the poem might have induced us to apprehend. The style of the work is also exceedingly simple, while, at the same time, it is exquisitely polished. The merits of the work are so highly appreciated by the *Hindus*, that notwithstanding its shortness, it is classed amongst their *Maha Cavyas* or *great* poems, and notwithstanding its perspicuity, it is the object of much critical acumen, and learned elucidation.

If the poem which is now before us, is exempt from many of those faults which abound in the compositions of other Sanscrit writers, it may also perhaps be admitted, that it possesses beauties of a more exalted character than are usually to be met with in oriental poetry. It must be owned, however, that these are only transient glimpses of a sort of *mild sublimity*, and that our minds return unagitated to the delights of tender sympathy and delicate description.

In the course of this article we shall endeavour to select such passages as may serve to elucidate the above remarks, and to pourtray the peculiar features of Sanscrit poetry. But the argument of the poem demands our first attention, and cannot be better described than in the language of Mr. Wilson:—

A *Yacsha*, or demigod so called, and a servant of the Hindu god of wealth, *Cuvéra*, had incurred the displeasure of his lord by neglecting a garden entrusted to his charge, and allowing it to be injured by the entrance of *Airávata*, the elephant of *Indra*, deity of the firmament: as a punishment for his offence, he was condemned to twelve months banishment from *Alaca*, the city of the *Yacshas*, and consequent separation from his home and wife. The seat of his exile is the mountain *Rámagiri*, and upon the opening of the poem he is supposed to have passed a period of eight months in solitary seclusion. The poem opens at the commencement of the rainy season, when heavy clouds are gathering in the south, and proceeding in a northerly course, or towards the *Himâla* mountains, and the fictitious position of the residence of the *Yacshas*. To one of these, the distressed demigod addresses himself, and desires the cloud to waft his sorrows to a beloved and regretted wife. For this purpose, he first describes the route which the messenger is to pursue; and this gives the poet an opportunity of alluding to the principal mountains, rivers, temples, &c. that are to be met with on the road from *Rámagiri* to *Oujein*, and thence, nearly due north, to the *Himálaya*, or snowy mountains. The fabulous mountain *Cailasa*, and the city of *Cuvéra*, *Alaca*, which are supposed to be in the central part of the snowy range, are next described, and we then come to the description of the Yacsha's wife. The cloud is next instructed how to express the feelings and situation of the exile, and he is then dismissed from the presence of the deity, and the poem of *Cálidása*.

The idea of a cloud being requested to convey a message from a man to his wife, may possibly appear a more strange than beautiful fiction to the less warm imagination of a northern latitude, and may even excite the laughter of some of our *English* readers; but it does not necessarily follow, that

what would be ridiculous in an English poem, must be equally absurd in one that was composed in a country where the manners of the natives are as different from ours as their imaginations are more fervid. For ourselves, we do not hesitate to avow that we consider the idea, when explained by a reference to oriental customs, to be at once both happy in its conception and serious in its nature.

It has been already noticed, that in India, at the commencement of the rainy season, the clouds proceed for a considerable distance in a northerly direction; it is also observed by Mr. Wilson in one of the notes at the end of the volume, that the rainy season is the time which is usually selected for travelling, on account of the freshness of the atmosphere; the clouds, therefore, are hailed by numbers as the harbingers of grateful tidings from their distant friends.

After the above explanation, the personification of a cloud can scarcely be deemed extraordinary. The additional observation, however, may not be amiss, that, according to the Hindu mythology, the clouds themselves are deified.—The one which is the subject of the present poem is represented as having assumed the form of an elephant.

We conceive that the following lines will be thought appropriate as our first extract, and are convinced that they will not be perused with indifference:—

Long on the mass of mead-reviving dew,
The heavenly exile fixed his eager view;
And still the melancholy tear suppress'd,
Though bitterest sorrow wrung his heaving breast.
Reflection told what promise of delight
Sprang from such gathering shades to happier sight,
Where the worn traveller is joyed to trace,
His home approaching, and a wife's embrace.
What hope, alas, was his? Yet fancy found
Some solace in the glooms that deepened round,
And bade him hail, amidst the labouring air,
A friendly envoy to his distant fair:
Who, charged with grateful tidings, might impart
New life and pleasure to her drooping heart.

The following lines descriptive of the vivifying influence of the cloud, are exceedingly beautiful:—

Reviving nature bounteous shall dispense,
To cheer thy journey, every charm of sense;
Blossoms with blended green and russet hue,
And opening buds shall smile upon thy view;
Earth's blazing woods in incense shall arise,
And warbling birds with music fill the skies.

And again,

Then shall their groves diffuse profounder gloom,
And brighter buds the deepening shade illume.

The idea expressed in this latter couplet we believe to be purely Asiatic; and, in our opinion, it has seldom been equalled in European poetry.

The description of one of the *sacred* cities of the Hindus, which we shall next extract, sufficiently evinces, that the Sanscrit writers were not indifferent to the force of a good climax. A quotation, however, from Mr. Wilson's note upon this passage, will be necessary, in order to render it intelligible:—

It appears by the explanation of the commentators, that the exhausted pleasures of *Swerga* (the Hindu paradise) had proved insufficient for the recompense of certain acts of austerity, which, however, were not such as to merit final emancipation; the divine persons had, therefore, to seek elsewhere for the balance of their reward, and for that purpose they returned to earth, bringing with them the fairest portion of *Swerga*, in which they continued to live in the discharge of pious duties, till the whole account was settled, and their liberated spirits were re-united with the great, uniform, and primeval essence. The portion of *Swerga* thus brought to earth was the city *Avanti*, whose superior sanctity and divine privileges are

here alluded to, and thus explained by the poet:

Behold the city whose immortal fame
Glows in *Avanti*'s or *Viśála*'s name!
Renowned for deeds that worth and love
inspire,
And bards to paint them with poetic fire:
The fairest portion of celestial birth,
Of Indra's paradise transferred to earth;
The last reward to acts austerest given,
The only recompense then left to heaven.

The poets of the east have been often described as delighting in the exuberance of fanciful imagery. The present poem is probably more exempt from this species of bad taste than the generality of such compositions; but passages may still be found where the indulgence of this propensity is pursued to an extent that becomes truly ridiculous. It will be requisite to produce a specimen or two of this description of writing, which though, as we have already noticed, it does not often occur, constitutes, in our opinion, the greatest defect of the poem, regarded simply as a work of taste:—

Nay more, *Bhavâni** shall herself approve,
And pay thy services with looks of love;
When as her *Siva*'s twilight rites† begin,
And he would clothe him in the reeking skin,
He deems thy form the sanguinary hide,
And casts his elephant attire‡ aside;
For at his shoulders, like a dusky robe,
Mantling impends thy dark and shadowy globe:
Where ample forests stretched its skirts below,
Projecting trees like dangling limbs bestow;
And vermeil roses, fiercely blooming, shed
Their rich reflected glow, their blood-resembling red.

If we admit the efficacy of works of supererogation, we must excuse the absurdity contained in the three last verses of the following extract, in consideration of the exquisite beauty of those which immediately precede them:—

Now to *Gambhira's* wave thy shadow flies,
And on the stream's pellucid surface lies,
Like some loved image faithfully imprest
Deep in the maiden's pure unsullied breast:
And vain thy struggles to escape her wiles,
Or disappoint those sweetly treacherous smiles,
Which glistening *Saphara** insidious dart,
Bright as the lotus, at thy vanquished heart.

Mr. Wilson's taste, though fashioned after the most perfect models, is occasionally a little warped by his enthusiastic estimation of his author, which leads him to admire several prettinesses and fanciful allusions, which, we are convinced, his more sober judgment would teach him to condemn. This, however, is a venial and even a natural error, in one who is eagerly restoring to the world the buried and almost forgotten treasures of a distant age.

We have already noticed that the *Mégha Dúta* exhibits strokes of a more bold and elevated description than is strictly conformable to the eastern style. But even here it must be observed, the sublimity is not consistent; for we cannot discover a single sketch of the more striking features of nature, where imagery has not been borrowed from the graceful or minute, to assist in the delineation of the rugged and the grand. The *beautiful* is presented to our view, where the *sublime* should be alone pourtrayed, and those objects which an European would describe as great and lofty, under the pencil of the eastern artist degenerate into small.

What can be less appropriate

* Bhavani is one of the many names of the consort of Siva.

† Siva is supposed to be dancing at the performance of the evening *Sand'hya* (a religious ceremony), and to have assumed as his cloak the bloody skin of an elephant, formerly belonging to an *Asur* destroyed by him.

‡ It will be remembered that the cloud was in the form of an elephant.

* Small, white, glistening fish.

than the last couplet of the following passage, intended as an apt similitude to an event both grand in character, and sacred in tradition?

Hence to the land of Brahma's favoured
 sons,
O'er *Curu*'s fatal field thy journey runs;
With deepest glooms hang o'er the deadly
 plain, [slain;
Dewed with the blood of mighty warriors
There *Arjun*'s wrath opposing armies
 felt, [dealt,
And countless arrows strong *Gandiva**
Thick as thy drops that, in the pelting
 shower, [flower.
Incessant hurtle round the shrinking

The description of the *Himála* mountains, lately discovered to be the highest in the world, though undoubtedly fine in parts, is strangely interspersed with certain insignificant allusions, directly calculated to diminish the awfully sublime emotions which the contemplation of their rugged and stupendous aspect would naturally excite:—

Ascended thence a transient period rest,
Renowned *Cailásá*'s venerated guest;
That mount, whose sides with brighest
 lustre shine,
A polished mirror, worthy charms divine;
Whose base a *Rávan* from its centre wrung,
Shaken not sundered, stable though un-
 strung; [sight,
Whose lofty peaks to distant realms in
Present a *Siva*'s smile, a lotus white:
And lo! those peaks than ivory more
 clear, [appear;
When yet unstained the parted tusks
Beam with new lustre, as around their
 head [spread;
Thy glossy glooms metallic darkness
As shews a *Halabhrita*'s sable vest,
More fair the pallid beauty of his breast.

But it is time that we should contemplate our author in the softened ardor of his native character, in the tenderness of his glowing imagination and the sweetness of his delicate taste.

Can any thing be more touchingly beautiful than the following lines, descriptive of the Yacsha's wife, lamenting her absent husband?

I view her now! long weeping swells her
 eyes, [sighs;
And those dear lips are dried by parching
Sad on her hand her pallid cheek de-
 clines, [shines;
And half unseen through veiling tresses
As when a darkling night the moon
 enshrouds, [the clouds.
A few faint rays break straggling through
Now at thy sight I mark fresh sorrows flow,
And sacred sacrifice augments her woe;
I mark her now, with fancy's aid retrace
This wasted figure, and this haggard face;
Now from her favourite bird she seeks
 relief,
And tells the tuneful *Sarica* her grief;
Mourns o'er the feathered prisoner's
 kindred fate,
And fondly questions of its absent mate;
In vain the lute for harmony is strung,
And round the robe-neglected shoulder
 slung; [in vain,
And flattering accents strive to catch,
Our race's old commemorative strain;
The falling tear, that from reflexion
 springs,
Corrodes incessantly the silvery strings;
Recurring woe still pressing on the heart,
The skilful hand forgets its grateful art;
And idly wandering strikes no measured
 tone,
But makes a sad wild warbling of its own.
At times such solace animates her mind,
As widowed wives in cheerless absence
 find; [floor,
She counts the flowers now faded on the
That graced with monthly piety the door;
Thence reckons up the period since from
 home, [roam;
And far from her was I compelled to
And deeming fond my term of exile run,
Conceives my homeward journey is begun.
Lightened by tasks like these the day
 proceeds, [ceeds;
But much I dread a bitterer night suc-
When thou shalt view her on the earth's
 cold breast,
Or lonely couch of separation rest,
Disturbed by tears those pallid cheeks
 that burn,
And visions of her dearer half's return.
Now seeking sleep a husband to restore,
And waking now his absence to deplore;

* *Gandiva* was the appellation of *Arjun*'s bow.

Deprived of slumber by returning woes,
Or mocked by idle phantoms of repose;
Till her slight form, consumed by ceaseless pain,
Shews, like the moon, fast hastening to its wane.

Another passage, scarcely inferior to the last, shall close our extracts:—

Dull as the flower when clouds through ether sweep,
Not wholly waking, nor resigned to sleep,
Her heavy eye-lids languidly unclose,
To where the moon its silvery radiance throws,
Mild through the chamber; once a welcome light;
Avoided now, and hateful to her sight.
Those charms that glittering ornaments oppress,
Those restless slumbers that proclaim distress;
That slender figure worn by grief severe,
Shall surely gain thy sympathizing tear;
For the soft breast is swift to overflow,
In moist compassion at the claims of woe.

We do not think it likely that the *Mégha Dúta* will ever be a popular poem in this country, for the frequent allusions it contains to the customs and mythology of Hindostan, must necessarily render it obscure to the generality of readers; its beauties, therefore, will be admired by those alone, who, to a hearty relish for the most interesting works of imagination, unite the steady qualities of an inquiring mind. But whatever may be the popularity of the work, Mr. Wilson is entitled to the credit of a learned and elegant commentator, and to the grateful acknowledgments of that country whose literature he has enriched. We hope that he will not remit his exertions, but will afford us many opportunities of noticing in our monthly Journal the effusions of such eastern bards as have not violated the laws of decency on presenting to an enchanted world the fascinations of impassioned verse.

As connected with this latter observation, we conclude with offering a few remarks upon a subject we would willingly have avoided.

In the commencement of this article we expressed our disapprobation of the alterations that Mr. Wilson has made in the order of the poem. So far, however, are we from censuring the elegant translator for partly omitting two verses, which he considers as offensive to our notions of the decorum of composition, that we are rather disposed to blame him for not exercising this moral privilege somewhat more extensively. But Mr. Wilson's feelings were widely different, and in note 143, he has even introduced a laboured apology for the omission of what *we* must ever regard as a blemish, in whatever language it may appear, or however adroitly its insidious introduction may be managed. We do not altogether understand the expression, "extreme attention to delicacy," and can scarcely persuade ourselves that Mr. Wilson is thoroughly convinced, that "*what is natural cannot be vicious*." This, according to our antiquated notions, is neither good morals nor good sense. In such a principle the grossest libertine might find an apology for his most heinous crimes. What, it may also be urged, can be more natural to the human heart than *pride?* and what can be more destructive than pride to the happiness of our fellow-creatures; or, in truth, what vice is more strongly reprobated in sacred writ? The assertion, "what every one knows, surely any one may express," is an additional evidence of the great laxity of moral sentiment into which an attempt at over-refinement is calculated to betray the most intelligent minds. We hope that these ideas were not the result of much reflection, and are sorry in having been obliged thus to dilate upon a subject, in which good taste and good morals are mutually concerned.

Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena; written during a Residence five years. By Major General Alexander Beatson, late Governor, &c. &c. &c. Illustrated by Views, engraved by Mr. William Daniel, from the Drawings of Samuel Davis, Esq. 4to. London, 1816.

It had long been very generally supposed that St. Helena was a rocky and unproductive island; mostly devoid of soil; scantily supplied with water! subject to severe and unusual droughts; abounding with rats and wholly incapable of extensive cultivation or improvement.

Whether these notions have originated with early writers, or in hearsay information of passing visitors, or in wilful misrepresentation to answer particular ends, it is not unnecessary in this place to enquire. It will be sufficient to observe, that they were very prevalent, both in England and at St. Helena, at the period of my appointment to the government; and that soon after my arrival, having reason to believe they were neither supported by facts nor appearances, I considered it my duty fully to investigate the whole; so as to ascertain whether or not these obstacles to improvement really did exist.

The means that were pursued will be found interspersed throughout the first part of this work. The results have been most satisfactory; for they have not only exposed the fallacy of all such notions, but have most clearly demonstrated that many parts of St. Helena, so far from being desolate and barren, are pre-eminently fertile; that the island, in general, is capable of the highest improvements, both in the cultivation of corn, and all sorts of vegetables; and in raising valuable plantations of fruit and timber trees.

Being aware that investigations of this nature could only be interesting to a few, and that there are certain points on which information will naturally be expected in a work treating of St. Helena, I have therefore endeavoured to adapt it to a more general class of readers. Accordingly, I have prefixed an introductory chapter, which comprises geological facts, tending to illustrate the primary formation of the island; observations on its mineral and vegetable productions; soil and climate, and seasons; capabilities of improvement, and on its singular strength and security as a military station.

These additional subjects, together with a detailed account of the mutiny in 1811 (the only historical event deserving notice since the year 1808), and a list of indigenous and exotic plants growing at St. Helena, and some other matters contained in the appendix, will put the reader in full possession of every material fact that has come to my knowledge, or that has occurred, during my residence of five years. The whole is illustrated by six views of the most interesting parts, and by a geological plan and elevation. I therefore indulge a hope, that this attempt to convey to the public more just ideas of this extraordinary island, may prove acceptable.

The list of plants, or a flora of the island, was communicated by my deceased friend Doctor Roxburgh, a few days before his death. It is therefore the last work of that indefatigable botanist; whose meritorious exertions in improving botanical science, and in applying it to useful economical purposes, are well known to the public.

In a book entitled "Tracts," I did not deem it necessary to touch upon the history of St. Helena: I wished also to preserve uniformity, by confining this work *wholly* to subjects that have never yet appeared before the public; and to prevent enlarging it beyond the bounds I had prescribed. To those who are desirous of obtaining information upon the localities of the island, from the period of its discovery to the year 1807, I beg to recommend to their perusal Mr. Brooke's history of St. Helena, published in 1808; which is drawn from the most authentic sources, and is replete with accurate information.

In this extract, which is from Major Beatson's preface to his work, the reader will have learned a clear and faithful account of the contents of the pages before us. Of those topics of geology and natural history in general, as well as of moral economy, the author's manner of treating which is highly respectable, we shall at present take a brief but more rapid notice;

while our first curiosity is naturally attracted to that part of the "Introductory Chapter" which treats of the natural and artificial security of an island, recently become of so much celebrity, and importance.

After describing the reforms which, in his office of Governor, Major B. happily effected in the discipline of the then garrison, the text continues thus:—

With a garrison composed of such men, placed in the exterior posts, and forming three reserves, with field-pieces in the interior, so distributed as speedily to reinforce the points attacked, I should feel a perfect confidence, that no external attack, however formidable, could possibly succeed.

In order to illustrate this opinion, it will be necessary to offer a few general remarks upon the natural strength of the island; and upon the means it possesses of giving perfect security to ships at the anchorage, as well as of opposing the most vigorous resistance to an enemy's attack.

The natural strength of St. Helena consists in its compact form and size, and in its inaccessible coasts, formed by an almost uninterrupted chain of rocks, or mountains, rising in nearly a perpendicular direction, to the height of from 500 or 600, to more than 1,200 feet.

It is well known that vessels bound to St. Helena, take care to be considerably to windward; so that by steering afterwards a westerly course, they can barely fail of falling in with it. After gaining sight of land, they steer towards the north-east end, in order to fetch the road, by keeping close to the Barn and Sugar-Loaf Point; for when they attempt to come round by the south-west point, they generally find themselves so much baffled by flurries of wind, issuing in all directions from the vallies, that they cannot proceed without standing off to a considerable distance, in order to get the trade wind. But even then, they find it extremely difficult to work into the road; because the wind to leeward of the island seldom blows for five minutes together in the same direction. In addition to those difficulties, an enemy's fleet would have to work in, in the face of a great number of guns; which would not fail to rake them; and after coming on the bank, perhaps within less than a mile of the shore, they might attempt to warp in, which would be wholly impracticable, on account of the constant and excessive fire from the batteries on shore. The nearer the ships approached, the greater would be the risk; particularly from the fire of the elevated batteries, which would penetrate the upper decks, and pass through the hull under water, and even into their magazines; so that there would be imminent danger of losing the ships, both by sinking and blowing up.

It must nevertheless be observed, that although such a wind as would enable vessels to come into the road by South-west Point, be very rare in this latitude, yet westerly winds have been known to prevail for a week together. These, however, seldom occur oftener than once in five or six months, and as that duration is often momentary and always precarious, it would be too great an uncertainty for an enemy, after a long voyage, to wait here in the expectation of so very precarious an event.

From those observations it will appear that there is no certainty of arriving at James's Town without coming round the north-east end of the island. And even then, if ships, after doubling Sugar-loaf Point, where the trade wind generally leaves them, and the eddies commence, do not keep close under the shore all the way between that and the road, they run great risk of being blown entirely off the bank; or of being compelled to come to an anchor at no great distance from the batteries.

Ships thus obliged to hug the shore between Sugar-loaf Point and the road, gives the island a prodigious advantage over an enemy who might attempt this route; because he would be exposed to such a continued and multiplied fire from the batteries between Butter-milk Point and James's Town, as scarcely any number of ships would be able to overcome.

Rupert's Bay, James's Town, and Lemon Valley, are the principal landing places on the leeward coast. All these are well fortified by fleur d'eau batteries, provided with furnaces for heating shot, and flanked by cannon placed upon the cliffs far above the reach of ships' guns. Mortars and howitzers for showering grape upon ship's decks, or upon boats

attempting to land, are also provided. In short it seems wholly impossible to force a descent at any of those points. Even admitting that the enemy's troops got on shore and succeeded in carrying the fleur d'eau batteries, they would then be exposed to inevitable destruction, from the tremendous fire from the heights, and above all from the immense quantities of grape (or even stones) that might be thrown (with very small charges of powder) from howitzers and carronades of large calibre placed upon the heights, against which it would be wholly impossible to find shelter.

Besides the principal landing places above mentioned, there are several ravines or vallies, interspersed throughout the coast, where an enemy might undoubtedly land, if he were not opposed: but, most of these are also protected by batteries; or are so easily defended by rolling stones from the heights, that no body of troops attempting to gain the interior by these ravines could have the smallest chance of success.

Of those ravines, Captain Mitchel, an able engineer, who was sent to the island in 1765, gave the following description:

" The ravines, or *valleys* (as they are improperly called) are extremely narrow, and remarkably rugged. They seem formed by nature for carrying off the torrents which precipitate themselves from the interior of the island; and they all terminate towards the coast in beaches, where an enemy, if not opposed, might disembark without much difficulty. But the ascent being extremely steep and rugged, and terminating at a great distance from the coast, it would be impossible for an enemy to get into the country, if ever so inconsiderably opposed. I will venture to say that 500 men would be much more than a match for ten times that number in this situation."

I not only concur in this opinion, but I trust I shall make it appear that two or three men stationed on the heights just above the entrance of any of those ravines, would render it utterly impossible for any number of troops, however great, to approach ten yards within the landing places. This opinion is founded upon repeated trials made at Goat-pound Ridge, which is situated close to the landing place at Young's Valley, and 729 feet above the sea.

A single stone, which weighed about 80 pounds, being set off from the top of this ridge very soon acquired a rotatory motion, and, at first, rebounded gently upon the declining surface. As the velocity of the stone was accelerated, the force with which it rebounded and struck the loose and brittle rocks increased; and at each rebound numerous stones and fragments of rock were detached. These, following in continued succession, and spreading to right and left, operated precisely as the first stone; so that by the time it had reached the bottom of the hill, myriads were in its train, which covered a space of at least 100 yards, and flew with such prodigious force across the ravine, that many of the largest stones ascended to the height of 60 or 80 feet upon the opposite hill. Such was the astonishing effect produced by a single stone, that it seemed to me if a whole battalion had been drawn up in the the ravine, that not a man could have escaped alive.

This experiment will serve to shew the mode of defence that is applicable to all the narrow ravines which have not been fortified. Indeed, it must appear, that nothing can be necessary in such places, but a good look out, a few iron-crows, a collection of stones, together with some blue lights, or fire-balls, to roll down the hills at night, for the purpose of shewing the position of the enemy if he should actually have entered.

In aid of this simple, but most destructive kind of defence, I must further observe, that in conformity to existing orders and regulations, one of the reserves, with field pieces, would instantly move towards the point of attack; both for the purpose of reinforcing it, and of occupying the most commanding positions with guns. From these positions, by *ricochet* firing of round and grape, any of the ravines attacked, might be enfiladed, or raked, almost from one end to the other: so that to gain the interior of the island along the ravines must appear too hazardous, and too hopeless, for an enemy to attempt.

The only place remaining to be noticed, on the leeward side of the island, is Thompson's Valley, which is well protected by guns on the heights, in the rear of the landing place, and upon the Castle rock. This ravine is also sufficiently

narrow to admit of being defended by rolling down stones, and may therefore be considered as perfectly secure against an enemy.

From Thompson's Valley to South-west Point, the coast extends about a mile, which is every where inaccessible to troops, as is the rocky shore from South-west Point to Sandy-bay Beach, a farther distance of about six miles. There are, I believe, one or two fishermen's paths in that extent of coast; but these are, in all places, so steep, rugged, and difficult, that no invading troops could ascend them; particularly if opposed by the reserve at Thompson's Hill, to which are attached field-pieces for the purpose of repelling an enemy, at whatever point he might attempt to ascend in that quarter.

"The windward side of the island," says Captain Mitchell, "comprehends all the eastward coast lying between the rocks called the Needles and Sugar-loaf Point: a distance of 16 miles: for, although the south-east wind does not blow directly on every part, yet the whole is very considerably affected by it: and this line of coast, comprehending nearly two-thirds of the whole, is seldom without such a surf as would deter an enemy from any attempt to land. In fact, there are no vallies, or bays here, (except Sandy Bay which is well fortified) that can properly be called practicable: for, although some of them have beaches, where, in smooth weather, troops might land, yet the difficulties to be surmounted before an enemy could get into the country are so very great, that I apprehend nothing less than absolute negligence, and supineness in the garrison, could ever endanger the island from an attempt in this quarter."

If this was the opinion of a skilful engineer fifty years ago, how infinitely more secure must be the island of St. Helena at the present moment, improved as it has been by the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Governors Brook and Patton, who, during a period of twenty years, devoted their attention to the grand object of placing this important island in a condition to repel the most formidable attacks.

But, nothing has so essentially contributed to the security of St. Helena against external attack, or stratagem, as the introduction of telegraphs.* These are erected on the most commanding heights, some of which are two thousand feet above the level of the sea; and are so connected one with the other, and so spread all over the island, that no vessel can approach, in any direction, without being descried at the distance of sixty miles. The vast utility of such an establishment, in a mountainous country, where any other mode of conveying intelligence must necessarily be slow, may readily be conceived. The telegraphs have, in fact, placed the whole island under the eye of the Governor; for he is instantly apprised of every material occurrence in any part, or even within sight: and, with equal celerity, he can convey his orders wherever they may be necessary, both during the day and night. In short, the troops can be under arms at a moment's warning; reinforcements can be sent to the points of attack, or posts occupied, or any other military operation directed, simply by a code of signals.

With such means of receiving information, and of sending orders, a Governor of St. Helena is as fully prepared to oppose a vigorous resistance, at every point of his extended line of defence, as if he commanded within a small fortress.

In order to illustrate all that has been stated, I shall suppose an enemy's fleet in sight. The moment this is ascertained the general alarm is fired; which is the signal for the troops to get under arms; to reinforce the batteries, and to send detachments to the three reserves in the interior. Thus all the troops, and every effective man on the island (for they are all soldiers†) are placed in the

* The telegraphs were first established by Governor Patton in the year 1803. They are his own invention, and of a very simple and cheap construction; and have been found fully to answer every purpose for which they were intended.

The East India Company's and Sir Home Popham's numerary signals are also made use of. By these, his Majesty's and the Company's ships are all known by their numbers long before they reach the island; and as no ships whatever are permitted to pass Bank's Battery, without sending a boat on shore, it must be evident there is no possibility of taking the island by surprise.

† *Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies.*

19th December, 1673.

"That all the planters be by the Governor listed under either of the aforesaid commanders, or such other officers as the Govenor and Coun-

most advantageous positions. Should the enemy make demonstrations of landing at one or more points, information would instantly be communicated by the telegraphs; upon which the Governor would order such movements, or dispositions of reserves as he may judge proper.

From this concise view of the mode of defending the island, and from all that has been related concerning its great natural strength, its batteries, and the facility of defending every practicable landing place, by rolling stones from the heights, it must be evident that, with such dispositions of the troops, St Helena is absolutely impregnable by an open and regular attack. I have had opportunities of examining Gibraltar and Malta, and I must confess, that the impression left on my mind is, that neither of these places are to be compared in strength with St. Helena. This superiority arises from its high and commanding coasts; from there being no unfortified landing places that do not admit of being defended by stones: and from several other circumstances already explained.—Nature, indeed, has been so wonderfully profuse in giving strength to this place, and has left so little for art to perform, that out of twenty-eight miles of coast, the fortified lines of defence, collectively, do not exceed eight hundred and fifty yards. In short, it appears to me, under all the circumstance above-mentioned, that St. Helena is not only perfectly secure against surprise, and external stratagem, but capable (even with a moderate garrison) of repelling the most formidable attacks that can be made upon it.

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cil shall think fit, that may exercise and train them up in arms, at least once in two months, to qualify them for the defence of the island. And that particular places, or posts, be assigned by the Governor, whereunto all and every one of the said planters may repair, and have a rendezvous when thereunto required by the Governor; for though we do not hereby require the planters to keep constant watch, as soldiers, during the time we shall continue soldiers in pay, yet we do hereby strictly require, in case of the approach of any shipping, and especially upon discovery of any enemy, or any general alarm, that they do repair to their respective posts, and observe such orders in a way of military discipline, according as their respective officers shall be directed by the Governor and Council, for the safety and defence of our aforesaid island; *it being one of the conditions on which we have granted them their land and other accommodations.*"

The History of Persia, &c. By Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

(Concluded from page 160.)

Our readers are already apprised that the features of this work are not exclusively historical; no small portion of its contents presenting us with those remarks and descriptions with which the author has been supplied by his journeys and residence in the country. Sir John M., after conducting his history to the period of the accession of the reigning monarch, contents himself with a slight sketch of the situation of Persia under this prince; and then subjoins accounts of the court, the government, and the religion of the country, together with those of the manners of its sedentary population, and its nomadic or wandering tribes. From this last division of the volumes before us, which, though, as we have said, extraneous (at least as they are here introduced) in a professed history, will be generally regarded as not the least interesting part of their pages, we make the second of the two following extracts:—

On the occurrence of the death of Aga Mahomed Khan, his army was thrown into the greatest confusion. Sheshâh was abandoned; and the corpse of the monarch was left to be insulted by the lowest of his enemies. Saaduch Khan Shekâkee marched away with his tribe, and some other chiefs followed his example: but, after the first confusion was over, the prime minister, Hajee Ibrahim, proclaimed his allegiance to the declared heir; and, having reassembled a considerable body of troops, advanced towards the capital, the gates of which were shut on all by Meerza Mahomed Khan, till the arrival from Shiraz of Futteh Aly Khan, the nephew and appointed successor of the deceased sovereign. That prince, though instantly proclaimed king, was not publicly crowned till the beginning of the next year. It is not the intention to write the history of the reigning monarch of Persia:

it will be sufficient to notice, in a cursory manner, the principal events which have taken place since he came to the throne.

Saaduck Khan made a weak effort to oppose him, but was attacked, and defeated. This example of rebellion was afterwards followed by the king's brother, and a prince of the Zund family: but these attempts were subdued without an action, and the internal tranquillity of the empire has never since been disturbed.

Futteh Aly Khan has been successful, in a series of campaigns, in establishing his power over the greatest part of Khorassan; and the chiefs in that country, whom he has not actually subdued, yield a nominal obedience, and send an occasional tribute to propitiate his favour and protection. The Affghans have, for some years past, been in too distracted a state, from their internal divisions, to support those rights which their monarchs pretend to inherit from Ahmed Shah upon this province; and its peace is not now annually disturbed by the invasions of the Usbegs, over whom Beggee Jân no longer reigns. He died soon after Aga Mahomed; and his son, Hyder Turrah, who succeeded to the sovereignty, has, as yet, performed no deeds which can lead to a belief that he either inherits the talents, or the power, of his extraordinary parent and predecessor.

The Persian monarch has not been so successful in maintaining the north-western frontier of his kingdom. Georgia, after a warfare continued with various fortune for many years, has at last become a province of Russia; and the garrisons of that nation now extend to the banks of the Araxes, and along the southern shores of the Caspian.

The court of Persia has, within the last fifteen years, been again visited by the ambassadors of European nations. The power which the sovereign of that country possessed to check the Affghans, who threatened to invade India, and his ability to aid in repelling the ambitious views of France, if ever directed to that quarter, led the governor-general of the British possessions in the East to form an alliance with Futteh Aly Khan, immediately after he was raised to the throne. This policy had the temporary success which was desired, of diverting the Affghans from their meditated invasion of India; and an impression was made of the power of the English nation, both on the mind of the King of Persia and his subjects, favourable to the performance of the engagements into which that monarch had entered, to oppose, if ever required by circumstances to do so, the European enemies of Great Britain. The establishment of this alliance was attended with the farther advantage of promoting the intercourse, and increasing the commerce, between India and Persia.

The ambition of Buonaparte gave an eager attention to every plan which offered the most distant prospect of augmenting his means of injuring the principal power that impeded his progress to universal dominion: and, however visionary his plan may appear to those acquainted with the vast difficulties he had to encounter, he certainly cherished the project of invading the dominions of the British nation in India. The friendship of the King of Persia was courted, as necessary to enable him to make this attempt; and the nature of the relations between France and Russia, at this period, afforded him every advantage in the prosecution of that object. The court of London took considerable alarm at these proceedings: and the efforts that were deemed necessary to counteract them have led to a more direct intercourse with the government of Persia, which has, within the space of five years, been honoured with two embassies from the King of England.

The reigning King of Persia had listened to the overture of Buonaparte, in the hope that the mediation or power of that conqueror would enable him to recover the province of Georgia: but when changes in the condition of Europe compelled the French Emperor to abandon his designs upon Asia, he reverted to his alliance with the English; who, from the relative situation of the Indian territories, were possessed of means, which he saw them prepared to use, either to aid or attack him, as he determined to oppose or support their European enemies. It is not necessary to enter into any detail of the negociations which have taken place between the English government and that of Persia; or to say more, than that relations of general amity sub-

sist between the two countries, and have been confirmed by treaties. The object of the Britith nation must invariably be the same. It can only desire the strength and prosperity of a kingdom, which interposes as a barrier between Europe and its Asiatic dominions. Fortunately Persia is at present in a happier and more tranquil state than it has been for a long period; and its reigning monarch, who has already occupied the throne seventeen years, has, by the comparative mildness and justice of his rule, already entitled himself to a high rank among the Kings of Persia.

The men of the wandering tribes delight to tell or listen to romantic tales: some of them not only make themselves masters of this art, but learn to recite verses, particularly those of Ferdosi. A person who has cultivated this talent enjoys a great share of the respect of his associates, who frequently call upon him to amuse an idle hour by transporting his hearers into the regions of fancy, or to excite their minds to deeds of valour, by repeating lines which celebrate the renown of their ancestors.

It has been already stated, that the women of the tribes of Persia who dwell in tents are seldom veiled: their usual occupations have also been described.—They are more respected than the females who dwell in cities, because they are more useful to the community of which they form a part. They not only share the bed, but the fatigues and dangers of their husbands: and the masculine habits which they acquire do not displease, for they seem suited to their condition of life. If they are not of high rank they perform all the domestic and menial offices of their own home: and strangers, who visit their houses and tents, are certain to receive the kindest and most hospitable welcome from them. But there is nothing in the manner of these women that can be mistaken: it is fearless, but not forward; and evidently proceeds from the consciousness of security, not the absence of shame. Though in general their complexion is dark and sunburnt, they have sometimes, when young, a considerable share of beauty! a sense of their free condition gives lustre to their eyes; and they often add to fine features a very graceful form. But among the lower orders of this class, their beauty is soon destroyed by hard labour, and continual exposure to the climate.

A Persian gentleman*, remarkable for his polished manners, and the gaiety of his disposition, describes his entertainment by the females of one of these tribes in a very natural and characteristic manner. "When I arrived," he observes, "at the village of Sennah†, which is inhabited by the Turkish tribes of Khuzâl "and Affshâr, I was invited to take up "my abode in the house of one of the "chiefs of the latter, and received, while "I staid, the greatest attention from all "his family. The ladies, who, according to custom, were unveiled, were "particularly kind. The daughter of "my host, who was about fifteen years "of age, was more beautiful than I can "express. When I said that I was thirsty, "she ran and brought me a cup of pure "water. It was a draught from the "fountain of life, brought by an angel: "but it increased instead of extinguishing the flame which her bright dark "eyes had kindled in my breast‡." After describing the pain which it gave him to depart from this dwelling without daring to shew, even by a look, the nature of that passion which he entertained for this young beauty, he very sensibly observes:—"A vain and uninformed man "might have mistaken the manner of "my fair cup-bearer; but I had experience of these Eelliaant ladies, and well "knew that nothing was meant but that "kindness and hospitality with which "they treat all strangers who visit their "tents or houses. I believe," he concludes, "they are virtuous beyond all "other women in Persia; and the man "who should even attempt seduction, "would be sacrificed to the implacable "honour of their male relations||." The habits of these females fit them for the scenes to which they are occasionally exposed. When riding near a small encampment of Affshâr families, I expressed my doubts to a Persian noble, who was with me, regarding their reputed boldness and hardihood, and particu-

* Mahomed Hussein Khan, son of the late Medhi Ali Khan, who was sent by the government of Bombay on a mission to the Court of Persia in A. D. 1798.

† This village is in Irak. The name is the same as that of the capital of Ardelan.

‡ Mahomed Hussein Khan's MS. Journal.

|| Ibid.

larly of their skill in horsemanship. He immediately called to a young woman of a handsome appearance, and asked her in Turkish if she was not a soldier's daughter? She said she was. "And "you expect to be a mother of soldiers," was the next observation. She smiled. "Mount that horse," said he, pointing to one with a bridle, but without a saddle, "and shew this European envoy, the "difference between a girl of a tribe, "and a citizen's daughter." She instantly sprung upon the animal, and, setting off at full speed, did not stop till she had reached the summit of a small hill in the vicinity, which was covered with loose stones: when there, she waved her hand over her head, and then came down the hill at the same rate she had ascended. Nothing could be more dangerous than the ground over which she galloped: but she appeared quite fearless, and seemed delighted at having had an opportunity of vindicating the females of her tribe from the reproach of being like the ladies of cities.

The poverty and usages of the wandering tribes often prevent the men from marrying even the number of wives allowed by the law. Many of them have only one; and unless she is old, barren, or unfit to work, they do not marry another. The reason is, that they can seldom afford to support more than one wife: and, from the liberty which the females enjoy, their quarrels, where there are several in a family, would be seriously embarrassing; and marriage, which is considered as one of the chief bonds of union between the men of a tribe, would become a constant source of discord and contention. The practice of hiring wives for a certain period, which prevails in the cities and towns of Persia, is held in abhorrence by the females of tribes; and these have frequently been known to attack priests in the most violent manner, whom they believed to have sanctioned an usage which they deem so degrading. Though we may conclude, from what has been stated, that these women enjoy more freedom and consideration than the other females of Persia, they are still remote from that rank which has been assigned to the sex among the civilized nations of Europe: they toil, while their lord-like husband spends his hours in indolence, or amusement, and are regarded more as servants than as associates. If a man of a wandering tribe has not so many wives and slaves as the religion he professes permits, or as his brother Mahomedan of the city, it is merely, as has been stated, because his poverty, or the condition of the society to which he belongs, limits his desires. The moment that his situation alters he is prompt to riot in every species of dissipation; and the partner, who more than shares his toils, has no chance of an equal partition in any good fortune that may attend him. If he is raised to a high station, he deems an increased indulgence of his sensual appetites one of the chief pleasures of advancement: and when he becomes an inhabitant of a city he at once adopts the customs of a citizen. His first wives, if he has more than one, are compelled to sacrifice the liberty they before enjoyed, and to endure that neglect which is the natural consequence of his power to obtain younger and more beautiful females. Among these tribes, however, maternal claims are always respected. The mother's influence over her son usually continues through life; and she is ready to maintain that authority, which is grounded on habit and affection, by ministering to his gratification. It is her duty to preside over his family; and, if he is rich, he usually intrusts to her not only the choice of his female partners, but their management. An anticipation of the enjoyment of this power makes the women of Persia anxiously desire to have male children. The birth of a son is hailed with joy; that of a daughter is always a disappointment.

These observations on the usages of the wandering tribes chiefly apply to those of Persian and Turkish origin. The Arabian tribes subject to Persia, who inhabit the shores of the Gulf, are more assimilated, in their habits, to the people from which they are derived, than to those amid whom they dwell. They continue to speak Arabic, and preserve almost all the customs of their original country. They in general dress like the inhabitants of Arabia, wearing, instead of the cap of the Persians, a light turban, and are usually covered with a flowing cloak. The manners of this race, though less rude than those of the other tribes of Persia, retain much of the wildness and independence of their ancestors.

The diet of the Arabian tribes in Persia is more frugal than that of any other of the inhabitants of that kingdom. It consists chiefly of dates. But what others would consider a hardship, habit, with them, has converted into an enjoyment; and the Arab deems no food more delightful than that upon which he lives. Some years ago, a woman, belonging to one of the Arab families settled at Abusheher, had gone to England with the children of the British resident at that place. When she returned, all crowded around her, to hear the report of the country she had visited. She described the roads, the carriages, the horses, the wealth and the splendour of the cities, and the highly cultivated state of the country.

Her audience were full of envy at the condition of Englishmen, and were on the point of retiring with that impression, when the woman happened to add, that the country she had visited only wanted one thing to make it delightful. "What is that?" was the general inquiry. "It has not a date tree in it," said she. "I never ceased to look for one, all the time I was there, but I looked in vain." The sentiments of the Arabs who had listened to her, were, in an instant, changed by this information. It was no longer envy, but pity, which they felt for men, who were condemned to live in a country where there were no date trees.

The Arabian tribes in Persia possess the power of flying from oppression when they cannot resist it. The sea is always open to them, and they are accustomed to that element. Not only the islands of the Gulf, but the neighbouring territories of Turkey, and the opposite coast of Arabia, are inhabited by their brethren: and these circumstances, combined with their original habits, give a freedom of sentiment and expression to this race of men that is very striking. When a party of English gentlemen, who were hunting near Abusheher, were preparing to slip an English and an Arabian greyhound at a deer, to see which was fleetest, one of them stated his belief that the English dog would beat. The moment this observation was made, a poor Arab, who had accompanied the party in hopes of obtaining a trifling present for leading a dog, sprung forward, and exclaimed, with all the natural energy of his race, "You are wrong, sir! by Heaven, the Arab dog will win*!"

The manners of some of the mountain tribes who inhabit the great ranges of the southern part of Persia, cannot be described, for they are hardly known: but we may conclude, that their usages are as little changed since the time of Alexander, as their relations to the sovereign of the country; which, from the description given of them by the historians of the Grecian conqueror, appear to have been exactly the same at that period as they are at present. Alexander is represented as having pursued the same policy toward them which the modern Kings of Persia are necessitated to adopt. He endeavoured to make them husbandmen and feeders of cattle, that they might, "when they had property of their own to defend, refrain from encroaching upon their neighbours†."

The rude tribes, who have been described, are not envious of that civilization of which we are so proud. We may wonder at their ignorance and prejudice; but we must recollect that men are formed by habit, and that all their sufferings and enjoyments are comparative. How often do we see them rejoicing under hardships and bondage, and repining at their lot when courted by liberty and fortune! The feelings we receive from living in one state of society, disqualify us from judging of those of another: but he who has travelled over the greatest space will be most struck with the equal dispensation of happiness and misery; and his value for knowledge will not be decreased by observing, that those are not always the most happy who possess it. It is proper and just that we should be grateful for the blessing of civilization; but we should not assume too great a superiority over those who continue in a more barbarous state. A study of their manners, of the causes of their misery, and the sources of their happiness, may teach us many useful and important lessons. Human nature is always the same, in whatever garb it is clothed: and there can be none to whom it is of more consequence to contemplate society in its rudest state, than a nation who continues, amid scenes of luxury and refinement, to cherish an

* This occurred when I was in Abusheher in 1810.

† Translation of Arian, Vol. II. page 280.

individual independence, and a political freedom, that are grounded upon the institutions of a race of brave, but turbulent warriors; and which cannot be maintained but by the constant recollection of those rights which belong to him, who is ready to suffer every privation, rather than become a slave.

From these specimens of each of the two portions of Sir John M's work, the merits of its style will be sufficiently collected. Considered as to some of the higher requisites of history, it has not been our design, in the slight review upon which we have entered, to pronounce a judgment. The narrative is attractive; the degree of personal acquaintance with the country, of which the author is in possession, promises, as we have said, an additional value to the work; and the manner of its composition is to be praised for its ease, though often to be reprehended for its negligence.

Selections from the Popular Poetry of the Hindoos. Arranged and Translated by Thomas Duer Broughton, Esq. Major of the Hon. East-India Company's Service in Bengal, and Author of Letters from a Mahratta Camp. 12mo. pp. 156. London, 1814.

THIS beautiful little work exhibits one of the examples in which the merits of translation are raised almost to the level of original composition. That delicate susceptibility of beauty in its most tender and least obtrusive forms, which has enabled Major B. to seize upon these precious specimens of poetic sweetness and brilliancy, is a gift of the highest value, and the most remote from vulgar dullness; and the classic elegance of the diction, and pure harmony of the versification, in which these Hindoo morsels are here presented to English readers, place the writer in the first rank of polite authors. We do not mean that in every instance we are satisfied with the perspicuity of the text. To attain this is a great difficulty in all poetic translation; and that difficulty is enhanced in the present instance by the frequent remoteness of the ideas and allusions in the originals from every thing which is familiar to European learning or habits of thinking. That Major B., therefore, has not failed oftener in this respect, is the real occasion of surprize; and that he has not is in part to be ascribed to the prevalence of the language of sentiment and imagination in these poems, rather than of mythology or of history. The space we have allotted to these remarks is exceedingly limited; but we cannot lay down our pen without subjoining, that these poems, and even the history of their acquisition by Major B., reflect honour on the national character of the Hindoos.

Amid a considerable variety of compositions—grave—lively—tender—caustic—we select, almost at random, those which follow:—

Far from her playmates strayed,
A young and lovely maid
Came sporting o'er the glade,
Pure as the falling snow.

With joy and fond surprise
Krishna towards her flies;
The maiden bends her eyes,
As all Love's children do.

Her wreath she trembling lays
Upon some thorny sprays;
His aid then blushing prays,
Yet fears his well-known arts:

Till, soothed by gentlest cares,
To him her eye she rears;
One glance dissolves her fears;—
But points Love's keenest darts.

Mark,—her slender form bend low,
As the zephyrs lightly blow!
Mark,—her robe, like blossoms rare,
Scatter fragrance on the air!
See, her face as soft moon beaming;
From her smiles ambrosia streaming;
And, on brows more white than snow,
See, the raven tresses glow!
Lotus-like her dewy feet
Treasures yield of nectar'd sweet:
Light as on her footsteps pass,
Blushes all the bending grass;
And rings of jewels, Beauty's powers,
Freshen into living flowers:
While brighter tints, and rosier hues,
All the smiling earth suffuse.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

At the beginning of the late year, 1815, a Philanthropic Society was formed at Bombay, with the title of "The Society for promoting the Education of the Poor, within the Government of Bombay." The following are some of its most remarkable regulations :—

The Society will establish and maintain one School at the least, within the Island of Bombay, and also establish and assist other Schools within the limits of the Government, as far as their funds may admit.

The salary of the master for the education of all such children as are to be educated free of expense shall be fixed at one hundred rupees per month, and he shall be required to reside constantly in the apartments that may be provided for his accommodation ; such salary being independent of any further sum that may be allowed him by the Committee.

The salary of the matron shall be fifty rupees per month she also having the advantage of residence.

In the selection of children to become objects of the charity, preference shall be given :—

1st. To the children of Europeans who have been killed in the service of their country.

2d. To the children of those who have otherwise died in its service.

3d. To the children of those who from age and infirmity have retired from the public service.

4th. To the children of such as are indigent and have large families.—(In every case preference being likewise given to those who have been born in wedlock, have also lost their mothers, or are in indigent circumstances.)

Lastly.—In the absence of persons of the above description the benefits of the charity to be open to all other classes.

No child shall be admitted into the school under the age of four years, or above the age of fourteen, and no child shall be kept on the foundation after the age of sixteen, except he be employed in the capacity of a teacher or assistant.

The children shall be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and such other useful branches of education as may hereafter appear necessary, and particularly they shall be instructed in the principles of the Protestant religion according to the Church of England, and in conformity with the system practised by Dr. Bell.

Prayers shall be regularly read in the school, twice every week day ; viz. In the morning before the school business commences, and in the afternoon before the children are dismissed.

The children shall regularly attend the public divine service.

Two shirts, four banians, six trowsers, two dooty jackets, one nankeen ditto, one blue purpet, six pair of shoes, and one leather cap, shall be considered as a competent general stock for each boy boarded by the charity.

The following table shall be adopted as the regular diet of the children boarded by the charity, subject, however, to any alteration the Committee may from time to time think proper :—

1. Breakfast, conjee and milk every day.
2. Supper, conjee and bread and milk every day.
3. ————Dinner————

Sundays, beef, half a pound each, with bread and vegetables and plumb-pudding.

Mondays Tuesdays Wednesdays Fridays Saturdays	Fish if procurable, fresh or salt ; if no fish, fowl curry and rice) ; Cutcharee two days, Rice two days,

Thursdays, mutton and rice with bread and vegetables.

The benefit of this Institution shall be extended to all other inhabitants of the Presidency, who shall be desirous of availing themselves of it, under the following regulations :—

1st. The children so admitted into the school shall be subject to the same rules, regulations, and discipline, as the children supported by the charity.

2d. They shall pay to the Committee four rupees per month ; if, however, any case should arise, wherein it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Committee that the parent of any child proposed to be admitted shall be incapable of paying the full amount of four rupees per month, such Committee shall in that case be empowered to reduce the terms of admission, provided the amount to be paid be in no case less than one rupee per month.

3d. The Committee shall pay one rupee per month for every child so admitted to reward the diligent services of the master, and the excess whatever it may be, shall be applied to the general fund.

Children of natives may also be admissible under similar regulations, excepting such as may appertain to religious instruction, which shall not be enforced in any case where they are concerned.

Extract of a Letter from Benares, July 16, 1814.—Flights of locusts passed this place on the 13th. We got all the people we could together, and soon drove off those that had alighted, and prevented others from falling on our plant. I mounted my horse, and rode after them, assembling all the people I could at the different villages; by this means I prevented them from alighting, or I am confident they would have devoured large tracts of plant. Our neighbours have suffered more. Our whole loss amounts to twelve biggas; which the locusts destroyed before the people could be collected.

Extract of a Letter from Tirhoot, July 12, 1814.—On the evening of the 7th current, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a luminous body resembling a meteor, was observed to traverse the atmosphere from south to north. In passing it gave so great a light, that the buildings here appeared to be on fire. Immediately afterwards a great noise was heard like the firing of cannon. The natives augur no good from this phænomenon. They are beginning to take the alarm; and are preparing themselves for all the horrors of a famine.—See page 145.

The following remarkable change was observed in the state of the weather at Madras, during the last week of April, 1815. On Monday morning the thermometer was at 52; on Wednesday morning at 33; and on Friday morning at 26.

The Gazette de l'Ile Maurice, of the 28th October last, contains the following advertisement of a work on Madagascar, to be sold in the French MS, or printed by subscription:—"The Great Dictionary of Madagascar; Part I, containing the Madecasse before the French; and Part II, the French before the Madecasse." "A work," continues the advertisement, "containing a collection of all publications on that extensive island, from Flaccourt down to the present time, respecting the ancient and modern manners of the inhabitants; its trade, navigation, natural history, hitherto investigated; the most approved political systems for its colonization; sundry projects for forming settlements upon it, &c. &c.; the languages of the several nations now resident on the island; the analysis of every separate word traced back to its primitive origin, in order to enable the learned reader to ascertain from what part of the world each tribe of its present inhabitants formerly emigrated. A grammar of the two idioms spoken in the north and south, preceded by an introductory preface, in which is exhibited an analysis of the language, a development of its genius and the formation of the words used in it. By Barthelemi Huet de Froberville, ex-Captain of Infantry. The extensive plan of this work supersedes all future reference to the former voluminous publications on the subject, as it comprises them all either in abstract, or, if the object is important, in the words of the authors; contradictory testimonies of authors are contrasted; coincidence of relation reduced to uniformity of system; on contradictory opinions that can lead to no conclusion, doubts are stated. On opening this work, the reader may survey Madagascar in every point of view, and by an attentive perusal become thoroughly acquainted with every part of the country. Since ten years this important subject has absorbed the attention of the author. This great Dictionary will be followed by, 1st.—A Dictionary of the denominations of the nations, provinces, cantons, villages, mountains and rivers, whereof mention is made by all ancient and modern travellers. The great dictionary only exhibits the most important points of geography; the latter will contain a succinct account of each part separately.—2d. The collection of manuscripts, journals, and travels which have been resorted to in the compilation of the great dictionary.—3d. The history of a renowned prince of the eastern coast, the founder of his dynasty in the kingdom of Foulpoints, and of the Betsimicaracs, about the year 1712, and whose descendants were still on the throne at the commencement of the present century.—4th. Notes on his son Diandzanhar, the famous Beti his daughter, &c.—5th. An abridged Catechism in both idioms.—6th. Anecdotes.—The history of Europeans settled at Madagascar might be considered as an important accession to this collection, but the author, being unprovided with authentic documents on the subject, has declined annexing it to his work; his publication can only comprise historical information derived from uniform and incontrovertible testimony.—This work is not entitled to the merit it might have claimed if brought forward by abler hands, but the author in his progress, has been compelled to proceed over heaps of ruins, and to select from among them a suitable spot to raise his building. It may be compared to an unhewn stone, extracted from a quarry, and thrown on the way to arrest the observation of the learned, to whom it is now committed to receive a

regular form. To be printed by subscription or sold in manuscript. Apply to the Author."

The following is extracted from the letter of a young officer in the United States' navy to his friends:—"Previous to our leaving Tunis, we made an excursion to the ruins of Carthage. Our captain, accompanied by a number of his officers, left the vessel early in the morning, and having procured horses, reached the desolate site of that once powerful city, at nine o'clock; it is situated about sixteen miles from Tunis, and three from the Goletta, and is, from its antiquity and former celebrity, justly an object of curiosity. All that the traveller can now discover is a large extent of loose stones and fragments of marble, parts of pillars, cornices, &c. and some very large cisterns to contain the water for the city, which was brought from a great distance by an aqueduct: these are in tolerable preservation. We found also a number of subterraneous passages leading from one part of the city to another, many of which are inhabited by the families of miserable half-starved Turks, who appear to regard with jealousy or contempt those Christians whose curiosity attracts them to their abodes. We were unable to discover all the wonders detailed by Lady Montague and Chateaubriand, but I have selected a fragment of the palace of queen Dido, which, for aught I know, composed part of the very hall in which Æneas related his perilous adventures!"

From the great height of church-steeples, says a New England paper, it is extremely difficult, when they take fire, to convey water enough to them to extinguish it; and it is not a little dangerous to place men upon them for the purpose. A very large amount of property, in our country, is vested in churches, and the sum is constantly increasing; and as steeples, from the great quantity of wood used in erecting and finishing them, are often much exposed to take fire, it is an object of considerable importance, as far as possible, to guard against the evil. The following method is adopted at Hartford, in Connecticut. A large resevoir is placed on each floor in the steeple sufficient to contain one or two hogsheads, which is kept filled with brine, made so strong that it will neither freeze in the winter, nor become putrid in the summer; by the side of them is placed a number of fire-buckets, in order, that if a fire should break out in the neighbourhood, a number of men may immediately repair to the spot, and be prepared, in a moment, to extinguish the first sparks that may kindle. Brine, it is well known is much more efficacious in extinguishing fire, than mere water.

It is remarkable how the love of reading, especially of political reading, has gained ground in Vienna within the last fifteen years. In 1800, Vienna had no periodical journal, except the Journal of the Theatre; people were contented with the Vienna Gazette, which, having at that time no rival to fear, generally published the news when all the rest of the world had forgotten it. People thought it must be so, and were contented. Now we have fourteen periodical journals, the half of them political, and four newspapers, which strive to outdo each other by procuring the latest news. The same citizen of Vienna, who was forty years ago a devotee, because none but prayer-books were put into his hands; who, thirty years ago, became a freethinker because the abolition of the penance, under Joseph II, made the popular writers run into the contrary extreme; who, twenty years ago, shared the Roman mania of the rest of Germany, because he was pampered with Erasmus, Schlaker, and Rinaldin;—this same inhabitant of Vienna is now almost as eager a politician as the citizen of London or Paris: so true it is that governments can educate their people! The increase of newspapers in London and Paris increased the number of lovers of newspapers; the same thing happened afterwards in Germany, as is now also the case at Vienna.—Two new periodical publications were announced at Vienna to begin with the new year.

At the late Anniversary General Meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, it appeared that the sum placed at the disposal of the directors last year, had been laid out in premiums for encouraging the improvement of waste lands—raising green crops—best managed farms—to ploughmen for improvement in ploughing, and for meliorating the breed of black cattle, in a variety of districts in the country; the appropriation of these several classes of premiums being regulated by the state of improvement of the respective districts.

A letter from Mr. Baird, manager of the Shotts iron-works, accompanied with a set of milk dishes (fifteen in number, of various sizes), invented by him some time ago, and now presented to the Society, were laid before the meeting. These dishes were made of cast iron, with a coat of tin in the inside. From satisfactory information received by the Society, there is every reason to think that they promise to be an improvement in the dairy department, and as such very deserv.ng of the attention of the public.

The meeting instructed the secretary to express its acknowledgements to Mr. Baird for the communication.

Sir G. Clerk stated the steps taken last Session of Parliament, for obtaining an equalization of weights and measures, and the communications he had since had upon the subject, and that there was every reason to hope this important object, to which the Society had paid so much attention, would be attained in the course of the ensuing Session. The meeting, on the motion of Mr. Tait, convener of the Society's committee on that business, voted the thanks of the Society to Sir G. Clerk, for his perseverance and laudable exertions, which the meeting requested he would continue until a law was obtained for an equalization of weights and measures; and as connected with this subject, the Society, on the motion of Dr. Hope, resolved to concur with the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in purchasing the instrument invented by Mr. Troughton, the celebrated artist, of London, for regulating and correcting any measures of length; and placed a sum at the disposal of the directors for that purpose.

The meeting directed an essay by Mr. T. Dallas, merchant in Edinburgh, on the purposes to which potatoes, penetrated by the frost, are applicable, to be published in the Society's Transactions, it appearing from experiments made by the author, that frosted potatoes might be applied to several very useful purposes: and the Society's report on Parish or Saving Banks, was directed to be published in the same manner.

There now is, or very recently was, living in Constantinople a very extraordinary man, upwards of one hundred years of age, generally known under the name of "Solyman, the eater of sublimate." This man, when young, accustomed himself as the Turks do, to swallow opium; but having taken by degrees a large quantity, without producing the desired effect, he adopted the use of sublimate, and, for upwards of thirty years, has taken a drachm, or sixty grains a day. He would sometimes go to the shop of a Turkish Jew and call for a drachm of sublimate, which he mixed in a glass of water, and drank it up immediately. The first time the apothecary was very much alarmed, for fear he should be charged with poisoning the Turk; but he was struck with amazement when he saw the same man again on the next day, who called for another dose. Lord Elgin, Mr. Smith, and several gentlemen now in England, have met this extraordinary man, and have heard him say, that the sensation he experienced after having drank that extremely active poison, was the most delicious he ever enjoyed. Such is the force of habit! It is generally thought, that since the days of Mithridates, no one had ever made constant use of such a substance.

Hydrophobia cured by Vinegar, communicated in a letter from a gentleman at Venice to his friend in London:—"If you were here, you would be very much pleased with a discovery made at Udina, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to this republic. The discovery is this; a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called Count Leonissa, got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padua hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sun-set, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured. I have diffused through Italy this discovery, by means of a periodical paper that I am writing; and I hope you will make it known in England, in the most public manner; and as I am sure that this astonishing remedy will have as happy an effect there as it had here, so I should be glad to be apprized of it, that I may relate it in my said paper. As you have more rambling dogs in London than we have here, it is probable that the experiment will soon be tried, please God, with success."

With respect to an explosion which has lately happened in London at a sugar-house, it has been ascertained that, when the boiling of sugar, in the process of refining, is carried on *without any fire being allowed to come directly in contact with the pan, a waste of sugar is prevented, and a better article obtained.* A large close boiler, therefore, is constructed for the purpose of generating steam, to be conveyed through tubes, under the sugar pans, to bring them to the required temperature for boiling the syrup. These pans, made of copper, are each put into an exterior pan made of cast iron, and closely joined to their brim to prevent the escape of the steam. Only one pan had been got ready to be worked in this manner; and a trial was made of the boiler. At nine o'clock the engineer came to the premises, and it was proposed to prove the boiler by applying a large fire. The proprietor objected to the large fire; but the fire was urged, and the safety-valve, provided for the escape of steam when the internal pressure reaches a certain point, was overloaded

to prevent the steam from escaping. The consequence which might have been anticipated, followed. In an hour and a half the boiler exploded, and with such a force as to bring down the whole building, burying a number of people in the ruins. This is not the first accident arising from ignorance or inattention in the application of steam of high temperature to different purposes. But a few months ago, a locomotive engine was exploded at Newcastle, and several people lost their lives, from the folly of the man (calling himself an engineer), locking down the safety-valve, that his machine might go off in style! And, recently, a salt-pan heated by steam was blown up by similar imprudence. Nothing, however, is more manageable than steam, in the hands of men of prudence; while nothing is more dangerous when fools and pretenders are suffered to play with it.

The excavations at Pompeii are prosecuted after a certain plan, so as to go round the whole town, which, when cleared from the ashes which cover it, will probably become one day the most remarkable monument of antiquity.

The phenomena of the atmosphere, so little understood at present, are likely to receive considerable elucidation from a periodical work, under the title of "Journal de Météorologie." The object of which journal being directed to the collection of accounts from abroad, and to the returning that obligation, by imparting discoveries made in this island to meteorological observers on the continent.

Some men employed to sink a pit in Reading abbey, have found an ancient stone sarcophagus, which there is little doubt, from its being placed to the right of the altar in the church, formerly held the coffin of Henry the First, the founder of the abbey. The end of a thigh bone, completely perished, was also discovered. The sarcophagus is seven feet in length, two feet six inches wide at the head, and two feet at the bottom; and seven inches and a half thick. It is carved round in columns, and iron rings are fixed in the sides, and at each end.

The slave-trade is still carried on with diabolical activity;—two hundred and ninety-seven fellow-creatures having been lately carried into the Havannah, for the purpose of this traffic.

There has lately been found upon the Appian way, near Rome, an ancient sundial, cut upon marble, with the names of the quarters of the heavens in Greek. It is exactly calculated for the latitude of Rome. From circumstances, it is concluded to have been the discuss belonging to Herodes Atticus, and described by Vitruvius.

Several MSS have lately been discovered in the house of Madame Lavater, belonging to her late husband.

A Greek literary society has been recently established at Athens. It is composed of the most distinguished native and foreign literati residing in that city.

Russia is said to be making rapid strides in her manufactures and the general improvement of her soil; while literature embellishes the circles of St. Petersburgh and Moscow.

Several inedited letters of Tasso have been recently published by the son of the celebrated Poggioli, of Leghorn. They were discovered by Count Baldelli in the public library of Ferrara.

Some curious fragments of Homer's Iliad have been discovered by Angelo Maja, attached to the Ambrosian library at Milan. One of these is a MS pre-eminently beautiful, and of all the Homer MSS, the most venerable and the most admirable. Of these, only fifty-eight fragments remain, each of which has its picture, and the whole comprise about eight hundred verses. Maja intends publishing these precious relics. The penmanship is simple and elegant.

Much curiosity is entertained respecting Hume's Correspondence, lately discovered, addressed to the Marchioness de Barbantine and the Countess of Boufflers.

The Emperor of Russia has purchased the pictures and statues which belonged to the gallery of Malmaison.

The statues which were found at Ægina have arrived at Rome, in order to be repaired. They belong to the Crown Prince of Bavaria.

A convoy of the works of art has arrived at Vienna, another at Brussels; and seventeen waggons, laden with those sacred treasures, have entered Antwerp.

The Archduchess Beatrice, as heiress of the House of Este, has received from Paris the works belonging to her house, which she has presented to the Duke of Modena.

The French artists are employed in delineating several of the most interesting scenes in the life of Louis XVIth. These pictures are intended for the gallery of Diana.

The Civic Council of Venice has purchased Canova's statue of Helen, in order to present it to the Empress of Austria.

A letter from the Continent states, that the British government has it in contemplation to open an academy at Rome,

for the purpose of maintaining young British artists, in order to give them an opportunity of studying the celebrated pieces in that city.

It is also said, that Lord Castlereagh has appropriated one hundred thousand francs at the disposal of Mons. Canova, for the purpose of conveying to Rome the pictures, statues, MSS, coins, and engraved gems, of which that city was plundered.

The third volume of Dibdin's Ames, containing portraits of Dr. Farmer, George Stephens, and Isaac Reed, is in the press.

The Rev. Wm. Bingley will soon publish, in three duodecimo volumes, illustrated by Engravings, Useful Knowledge, or a familiar account of the various productions that are chiefly employed for the use of man.

Mr. R. Hills has in the press, Sketches in Flanders and Holland, comprising a tour through the Low Countries, immediately subsequent to the battle of Waterloo, illustrated by thirty-six plates.

Mr. Wm. Phillips has nearly ready, in a duodecimo volume, an elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy and of Minerals.

The Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Blackburn, has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Roman Catholic Religion.

Mr. Williams, of Shrewsbury, has in the press, in an octavo volume, eighteen sermons selected from the MSS. of the Rev. Philip Henry, including the last sermon he preached.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pallmall, is preparing a splendidly illustrated work on the Battle of Waterloo, in folio, to correspond with the campaigns in Russia and France in 1812 and 1814, now in course of publication.

A History of the Kingdom of Hanover, and of the Family of Brunswick, in a quarto volume, with engravings, is nearly ready to appear.

Mr. W. Salisbury has in the press, Hints addressed to the proprietors of orchards, and the growers of fruit in general, illustrative of the injuries trees are subject to in the present mode of culture.

A Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoli, from the original correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, esq. British consul, is preparing for the press, in a quarto volume, illustrated by several coloured plates.

Mr. Allen has in the press, Modern Judaism, or a brief account of the opinions, traditions, rites, and ceremonies maintained and practised by the Jews in modern times.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, of Glasgow, will soon publish a work on the History and Constructions of Steam Boats, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Mr. John Weyland has in the press, in an actavo volume, the Principle of Population as affected by the progress of society, with a view to moral and political consequences.

The Rev. J. Edmonson, author of short sermons, will soon publish, a concise system of self-government, on scriptural and rational principles, in an octavo volume.

Mr. C. J. Metcalfe is preparing a translation of a selection of the Letters of Ganganelli (Clement XIV) in a duodecimo volume, with a sketch of his life perfixed.

A translation of M. de Pradt's work, the Congress of Vienna, is in the press.

Mr. Horace Twiss will soon publish, a Compendium of the Law of Parish Appeals, condensed into one volume, as a manual for the quarter sessions.

W. T. Brande, esq. has nearly ready to appear, a Descriptive Catalogue of the British Specimens deposited in the geological collection of the Royal Institution.

Mr. Jamison, author of a treatise on the construction of Maps, will soon put to press a work on Land-surveying and Topography.

A treatise on Greyhounds, with observations on their treatment and disorders, is in the press.

Results of experience in the Art of Tuition, forming the basis of the system adopted by W. Johnstone, A. M. at the classical school, Blackheath Hill, is preparing for the press.

Limborch's Account of the Inquisition, abridged, and continued by extracts from subsequent writers, is printing in an octavo volume, with engravings.

Mr. Belsham is preparing a Letter to the Unitarians of South Wales, containing a reply to the Bishop of St. David.

The Rev. W. Dealtry has nearly ready a new edition, with considerable additions, of the Principles of Fluxions.

The three following Works are likewise ready for publication :—

The City of the Plague, a dramatic poem. By John Wilson, author of the Isle of Palms. &c.

The Origin of Pagan Idolatry, ascertained from historical testimony and circumstantial evidence. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, rector of Long Newton, Yarm.

Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry ; with their applications to heights and distances, projections of the sphere, dialling, astronomy, the solution of equations, and geodesic operations ; intended for the use of mathematical seminaries, and of first year men at college. By Olinthus Gregory, LL. D. of the royal military accademy, Woolwich.

JUST ARRIVED FROM GERMANY.

Theoretisch practische Wasserbaukunst, &c.

Hydraulic Architecture, theoretical and practical, by C. F. Chevalier de Wiebeking, privy counsellor to H. M. the king of Bavaria, and general director of the department of bridges and roads in Bavaria. A new edition, corrected and enlarged. Munich, 1814. 3 vols. 4to, with 146 plates gr. folio. Price 27l. 6s. in boards.

This highly interesting and important work contains a complete treatise on the whole art of engineering, illustrated by descriptions, plans, elevations of all the celebrated harbours, bridges, canals, dykes, sluices, lochs, weirs, &c. constructed in various parts of Europe. It contains also many valuable suggestions and proposals for the improvement of many of the great works, so important to the comforts and defence of the countries in which they are constructed. The vast number of plates representing every great work, in all directions, the whole is useful and intelligible even to those who are not acquainted with the German language.

Traité contenant une partie essentielle de la science de construire les ponts avec une description de la nouvelle méthode économique de construire des ponts à arches de charpente, par C. F. de Wiebeking, avec 20 planches. Munich, 1810. 4to, les planches gr. folio. Price 8l. 8s. in boards.

This is a translation of a part of the preceding work, and embraces that portion which describes the particulars of the new method of constructing bridges with arches of wood, of a very large span, by a new principle, invented by the ingenious and scientific author. Experience has proved the superiority of this invention; and there are to be found several of these bridges in Bavaria of 220 feet span.

Major By, of the royal engineers, has laid the models of a bridge before the master-general and honourable board of ordnance, on which new principles, an arch of one thousand feet span, rising one hundred feet above the level of the water, can be erected in a few months, for fifty thousand pounds.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEGISLATION.

A Short Review of the Reports of the African Institution, and of the Controversy with Dr. Thorpe, with some Reasons against the Registry of Slaves in the British Colonies. By Gilbert Mathison, esq. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Thoughts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and Civilization of Africa; with remarks on the African Institution, and an examination of the report of their committee, recommending a general registry of slaves in the British West India Islands. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Brief Remarks on the Slave Registry Bill, and upon a special report of the African Institution, recommending that measure. 8vo. 2s.

LAW.

An Argument on the Case of Marshal Ney, with reference to the 12th article of the convention of Paris, and the treaty of the 20th Nov. 1815, in which the reasonings of Messrs. Dupin and Berryer (his counsel) are considered. With an Appendix, containing their argument as published by themselves, the dispatch of the Duke of Wellington enclosing the convention of Paris, and the convention itself. By a Barrister.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Postcript to the Earl of Elgin's Letter, &c. Containing remarks on Mr. Tweddell's Appendix. 8vo. 2s.

POETRY.

The Siege of Corinth, a poem;—Parisina, a poem.

POLITICS.

Coup d'Oeil sur la Situation Relative de la France et de l'Europe, in Janvier, 1816. 8vo. 5s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency; with observations on the profits of the Bank of England, as they regard the public and the proprietors of Bank stock. By David Ricardo, esq.

Thoughts on the Character and Tendency of the Property-tax, as adapted to a permanent system of taxation. By the Rev. Geo. Glover, A. M. rector of Southrepps, vicar of Cromer. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool, on the State of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom, and on the means of relieving the present distress of the farmer, and of securing him against the recurrence of similar embarrassment. By R. Torrens, esq. 8vo. 2s.

PHILOLOGY.

Part V of the Dictionary of the English Language; in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different significations, by examples from the best writers. To which are prefixed, a history of the language, and English grammar. By Samuel Johnson, LL. D. With numerous corrections, and with the addition of many thousand words. By the Rev. Henry J. Todd, M. A. F. S. A. 4to. 1l. 1s.

TRAVELS.

Paris Revisited in 1815, by way of Brussels; including a walk over the field of battle at Waterloo; observations on the late military events, and anecdotes of the engagements; a view of the capital of France when in the occupation of the English and Prussian Troops; a minute account of the whole proceedings relative to the removal of the plundered works of art from the Louvre, with reflections on this measure; concluding with remarks on the political temper and condition of France, and the character of the Bourbon Government. By John Scott, author of a visit to Paris in 1814. 8vo. 12s.

Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk; being a series of letters from the Continent. 8vo. 12s.

NEW MAPS.

A Map of the Strata of England and Wales, with part of Scotland, exhibiting the collieries, mines, and canals; the marshes and fen lands originally overflowed by the sea; and the variations of their substrata, illustrated by the most descriptive names of places, and of local districts; shewing also the rivers, sites of parks, and principal seats of the nobility and gentry, and the opposite coast of France. By William Smith, mineral surveyor. Price in sheets, with the memoir, 5l. 5s. or half-bound Russia, guarded for the library, 6l. 12s. in canvas and rollers, 7l.—the same varnished, 8l. fitted up in case for travelling, 7l. and on spring rollers, 10l.

A Topographical Map of the Province of Lower Canada, in two parts, which, when united, form an entire length of eleven feet by four and a half, on a scale of two miles and three quarters to an inch.—This map displays the divisions of districts, counties, seigniories, and townships; the settlements, roads, rivers, and streams, with all the most prominent features of the country; the islands, rocks, shoals, soundings, &c. of the river St. Lawrence.

A Topographical Description, in one volume royal 8vo. containing accounts of all the seigniories and townships; their state of cultivation, and other peculiarities, with a great variety of local information never before offered to the public; embellished by seventeen landscape views, plans, &c. &c.

Geographical Map (four feet by two and a half) of Upper and Lower Canada, and Part of the United States of America; extending westward to the source of the river Mississippi, and eastward to Newfoundland, taking in all the territory between the 39th and 52d degrees of north latitude, thereby including the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, &c. By Joseph Bouchette, esq. His Majesty's Surveyor General of Lower Canada, and Lieutenant Colonel C. M.—Price 7l. 7s. 6d.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOME.

ON Tuesday the 5th of December, the Earl of Liverpool presided, in Dover, at the Second Anniversary of the Cinque Ports' Auxiliary Bible Society, of which his Lordship is the President.

On receiving the thanks of the meeting, his lordship entered more particularly into the nature and merits of the institution. As a member of the Established Church from education and habit, but much more so from consideration and conviction, he was particularly desirous of promoting its interests, to the utmost of his ability. Under this impression he had recently appeared, on a public occasion, as a supporter of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He was anxious to extend the influence and advantages of that institution; but he saw no reason why he should not, at the same time, afford to the British and Foreign Bible Society, every assistance in his power, and evince an equal anxiety to promote its success. The objects of the two societies were one—that of dispersing the uncorrupted word of God; and, as the means in each were pure, he should always consider it an honour to aid them, or any other society which had the same object in view, and was labouring to effect the same end—the dissemination of Christianity over the habitable globe. His Lordship was a friend to the Bible Society, because it would operate where, from national custom, or prevalence of different sentiments, the Society for Promoting Christan Knowledge would not obtain admission. The universality of the object proposed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and its tendency to unite all Christians (however divided on subjects of minor concern) in the bonds of Christian sympathy and benevolence, gave it, in his Lordship's mind, a powerful claim to universal support.

National Education Society.—The funds entrusted to the General Committee of this society, from its institution in 1811, to the present time, having consisted of annual subscriptions and of benefactions to a considerable amount, derived from royal munificence, from the liberality of many noble persons who have honoured the society with their support, from the two Universities and other corporations, from the Archbishops and Bishops, with the great body of the Clergy, and from a multitude of other generous and public-spirited individuals of almost every rank in society.

The sum total of the benefactions has already been expended in prosecuting the important objects of the sociey; and that portion of its funds is now wholly exhausted.

The annual subscriptions, meanwhile, constitute, it is found, a revenue totally inadequate to support the existing establishment of the society, and to meet the urgent claims for its aid, which are daily preferred from every part of the kingdom.

A renewed appeal, therefore, is now made to the liberality of the public ;—but not made, it will be seen, until the Committee are enabled to lay before them the first fruits of that abundant harvest which they may reasonably expect to reap from their bounty.

Within the short period of less than four years, societies in union with the National Society, have been established in every diocese throughout England and Wales ; and kindred institutions are gradually forming in the foreign possessions of the British empire. By the well-timed aids of the National Society, one hundred and twenty-two schools have been erected or enlarged ; considerable supplies of elementary books have been furnished ; three hundred and thirty-six masters, and eight-six mistresses, have been trained in the principles and practice of the National System, and are now, with few exceptions, conducting important schools in town and country ; whilst a succession of Masters has also been kept in constant pay at the Central School, for the purpose of being sent out wherever their services were required, for the formation of new, or the regulation of old establishments. And lastly, besides that great number of children who have already quitted the different National Schools, after having received a competent share of instruction, more than one thousand children are actually returned to the Committee, as at this time under a course of education, in five hundred and seventy schools formerly united to the National Society.

To this brief statement the Committee feel it necessary only to add, that the whole amount of money hitherto confided to them by the public, and dispensed in producing such gratifying and important results, has scarcely exceeded £24,000 ; and that the greater part of this sum has been applied in promoting the erection and enlargement of permanent buildings, which promise to benefit the latest posterity.

Church Missionary Society.—The following are extracts from the Second Report of the Leicester and Leicestershire Association :—

'The African mission, as it is well known, has been a source of great trial, expence, and difficuly. The climate most unfavourable, prejudices from the remembrance of ancient wrongs, the revival of the nefarious blood-traffic, with all its catalogue of crimes and plagues, and the base artifices of interested men, who fattened on injuries which our country and her missionaries had been active in preventing and removing,—these, and other causes, have conspired to make our enterprise in Africa the most arduous of all missionary undertakings. Events have enhanced the difficulty. Many settlers and some missionaries have died after a short residence on the coast. Some have suffered more one shipwreck. Part of the settlement in Bashia has been twice burnt. The school-house in Canoffee has been destroyed by the same malicious fury. The produce of the ground has been cut up. Fierce threatenings, opprobrious names, foul calumnies, and straitness of provision, have made up the woe.

'The education of children, now so extensively and vigorously pursued — children of chiefs and natives, the bulk of whom have been recaptured from smuggling slave vessels — perfected as this scheme will shortly be in the establishment of a Christian Institution at Sierra Leone, gives solid and authentic promise. Would to God that its completion were as near as it is sure !—" Africa shall be the Lord's."

'Your Committee venture to predict, that the project of Christian Institution will be a source of abundant usefulness and comfort at the several stations in which it is proposed to establish them. Their destined stations are evidently well chosen ; — Sierra Leone, Malta, New South Wales, and Calcutta.

'Our society has now four settlements on the western coast of Africa; to which the Christian Institution of Sierra Leone, will add a fifth. Two Christian churches are at this time erected ; upwards of two hundred children are receiving daily education, with great order, method, and apparent success ; the Scriptures are in a course of translation into two native languages which had not before been written ; and the Mahometans are receiving the gift of the Arabic Bible, of which a new and improved translation,

judged necessary by some of the best Oriental scholars, is preparing and already far advanced towards publication.

'Your Committee rejoice to add, that much of the present wretchedness of the African enterprise is in the way to be mitigated by a project which owes its successful commencement to the pious liberality of Bristol, but which is evidently viewed with favour by the public at large. This is no other than the institution of a *Missionary Ship* which may pass between the British Isles and Africa; and thereby secure, amongst other advantages, safe and salutary conveyance, regular correspondence, necessary supplies, seasonable means of return, and occasional visitations to the Missionaries and other settlers.

'In turning their view to India, your Committee are led to notice an exemplification of what seems to be a general principle in God's Providence. He does not always require the labour of our hands in the particular enterprise on which it is more immediately exerted; but let a man serve, and He will pay him his wages. We have sown proportionably less in India; but we appear to be reaping there more abundantly. Five hundred pounds placed at the disposal of a Corresponding Committee at Calcutta, was the *germ* of our exertions in India; and it is now becoming a *tree*. Agra, Calcutta, and Madras, are already feeding and thriving under its branches: Tranquebar, in the support of its schools, the late-drooping schools of Dr. John, is also tasting of its pleasant fruits. We know not how soon the Malabar Coast, Ceylon, and Persia, may repose under its shade.

'Your Committee would lead your song of praise to the society for its labours of high promise in the work of translations. What they are attempting in the rude languages of Africa, they are executing in the more-refined dialects of the East. Their Persiac, Hindostanic, and Arabic Scriptures; their Eastern Versions of the Church of England Liturgy, with the gratifying testimonies which they have received to its acceptance and spiritual profitableness; their well-selected Arabic and Persiac Tracts which they address to Mahomedans and Heathens; these various productions together furnish so grave and unquestionable a specimen of the solid, extensive, erudite, and durable monuments on which our society exercises and records its labours, that your Committee would call you to bless God, who has not only put it into the hearts of men to build a temple to His honour, but has also provided priests for that temple, whose "lips distil knowledge," and in whom "the word of Christ dwelleth richly in all wisdom."

'Your Committee cannot forbear from suggesting to you, that Malta, though not yet assayed, is likely soon to become the scene of one of our encampments. They have large expectations from the pregnancy of the soil, and from the skill and assiduity of the cultivator. Malta is a sort of centre to the civilized world. Like the famed oracular spot of old, it is visited, though not for the same purpose, by the inhabitants of all the circumjacent countries, the most refined of the earth. Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans, may be addressed with advantage by the pious man of learning there. The drooping spirit of the Greek, Ethiopian, and Armenian churches, may be revived, purified, and invigorated by seasonable, enlightened, and brotherly inquiries, excitements, communications and assistances. Our society, uniting its labours with those of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and with the Society for Promoting the Conversion of the Jews, may do much towards restoring old foundations, and calling up new ones; towards bringing back the wanderers, healing the sick, and giving life to the dead. In the benefits which our society has already derived from the eloquence, moderation, and intelligence of Mr. Jowett, we have a pledge which fully justifies the conviction that our literary representative at Malta will make full proof of his commission.

'Your Committee will conduct you, lastly, to the shores of that colony which, by a happy inversion of titles, from having been called a den of thieves, is now made the house of prayer. Under the pious, ardent, and successful labours of Mr. Marsden, Port Jackson is becoming a nursery of truth and righteousness. From thence, under the operation of the same wise expedient, which is to promote the evangelization of Africa, the messengers of peace are now spreading their sails—sails which a ripe judgment and an intrepid disinterestedness have spread at their own hazard—to bring the harmless, valiant New Zealanders to the knowledge of liberal, useful, and honourable arts; to agriculture, jurisprudence, and sound policy; and to that which is the foundation-stone of all for excellency, aye, and the head-stone of all for beauty, to this happy fabric—the knowledge of the Son of God! Is not this to make our Jerusalem, whence all this honour and utility have primarily gone forth, *a praise in the earth?* Is not this "to open the eyes of the blind, and to unstop the ears of the deaf?" "to make the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb to sing?" "to make the heart of the rash to understand knowledge, and the tongue of the stammerers ready to speak plainly?"'

WYMONDHAM BRANCH ASSOCIATION.—On Friday, the 15th of December, a

Branch Association was formed in the Market-house of Wymondham in Norfolk, in aid of the Norfolk and Norwich Church Missionary Association.

SHEFFIELD ASSOCIATION. — At a meeting held on the 4th of January, at the Girls' Charity School, of the Members of the Established Church in Sheffield, the Rev. Thomas Sutton, Vicar, in the chair, an association was formed in aid of the Church Missionary Society.—Every subscriber of five shillings, or donor of five guineas, is considered a member.

The first anniversary of the Broad-way Church Association, Westminster, was held on Thursday evening, January 4th, in the School Room, Horseferry Road; the Rev. Isaac Saunders, M. A. President of the Association, in the chair.

This Association was formed by the teachers of the Westminster Sunday School, under the superintendance of Mr. Saunders. The school consists of about six hundred children of both sexes; and of fifty teachers, male and female, who gratuitously instruct the children committed to their charge. A missionary spirit has long been diffused among them, by reading missionary intelligence; and that spirit has been much increased from the circumstance of two of their own body having actually engaged in the work.

The chairman introduced the Rev. Daniel Corrie, lately returned from Agra.

Mr. Corrie detailed a variety of circumstances which he had witnessed, as illustrative of the ignorance, superstition, and cruelty of the people of India. It was not possible, he observed, to describe the lamentable state into which they were fallen. He remarked, with great effect, that he had seen the smoke of the funeral pile, on which women sacrificed themselves with the dead bodies of their husbands, ascend towards heaven, and aged parents taken by their children to expire on the banks of the Ganges.

BAPTIST MISSION.—At Bristol, on the 6th of October, Mr. Thomas Griffiths, a Missionary Student in the Baptist Academy at Bristol, was appointed to proceed to Ceylon, to assist Mr. Chater, the Baptist Missionary resident in that island.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONS.—Six Missionaries are appointed to Ceylon and the East.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The Congregation of Foreign Missions labours with the greatest zeal to re-establish its relations with various parts of the world. One of the most happy results, undoubtedly, is the special protection which its members have obtained from China and Abyssinia. They write from Pekin, that the Emperor, having received a report from the Tribunal of Rites of the sentences passed against the Jesuits, wrote at the bottom of the report, with his red, or indelible pencil, "Let the edict of the 11th "January, 1724, cease to be the law of "the empire. There is only one God, "and this God cannot be offended with "the diversity of names which are given "to him. Any thing written with the "red pencil can never be recalled: decrees "in other colours may be altered." According to this imperial decision, the Edicts of Toleration of the Great Emperor Kang-Hi, of 1672, and that of 1711, have been again transcribed from the Tribunal of Rites, and transmitted, sealed with the great seal, covered with yellow satin, to Dom Gaspaed della Cruse, a Portuguese. It is remarkable that it was a Dominican of this name, and of the same nation, who, in 1536, was the first to introduce the Christian religion into China. Nothing can be more agreeable to the Court of Rome, than to see the Christian religion introduced into so extensive an empire as that of China, at a period, in particular, when most of the princes of Europe, by proclaiming the toleration of religion in countries essentially Catholic, seem to slacken the ties which united them to the Holy See. His Holiness received with the most lively joy this pleasing intelligence. Father della Cruse had the honour to be presented to him by his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, along with the four novice Chinese Jesuits, who were conducted to the audience-chamber by M. Concellieu, director of the Propaganda. We are assured that the edicts of the Chinese Emperor reached our Court through the Portuguese ambassador.—Twelve Jesuits will be sent to China in the spring. His Holiness has addressed a brief felicitation to the Emperor of China, to thank him. We are even assured that a bull will be issued, to regulate the discipline of the Chinese churches.

Hamburgh papers of the 20th January contain intelligence from St. Petersburgh of the 3rd. All the members of the Order of the Jesuits, who were in this capital, "say they," have received orders to leave it in twenty-four hours. They have brought upon themselves this banishment, by making proselytes, even among respectable families.'—*See page* 195.

AGRA.

The following are further extracts from the Journal of Mr. Bowley, (See page 181.)

'Spoke to one who had been in the habit of hearing the scriptures. He said he dared not say a word against them, for

that his conscience witnessed to their being holy, just, and good; and that they generally leave an impression which continues for two or three days; but, on opening his mind to the learned of the Mahometan religion, he finds himself somewhat satisfied that *they* are not altogether wrong. The point on which he dwelt was, that, surely among so many clever men of his *profession*, it was not possible for the whole of them to be deceived.'

'Accompanied a friend to a place where upward of seventy devotees of the Vishnu *tribe*, for these few days, have taken up their lodging. Most of them were naked, except a slip of net-work, about three inches broad, about them, with a thick rope; some with rattans twisted together; and others (and these are the only people of the kind whom I ever observed in this country) had a frame of wood-work, just sufficient to measure round their waist, to keep up the net-work. Many of them had their backs and bellies scorched with the fire which they constantly use to keep off the cold. We saw several couples asleep, with a fire of logs of wood between them. Their bodies were rubbed over with ashes, and their faces whitened as with chunam lime. We spent two hours in conversation with them. Some of them gave us a patient hearing; but, in general, they were not inclined to talk.'

'It is truly grievous to see how parties of men and women prostrate themselves before these people, and say that the gods are in them!

'At a Christian friend's I read to some natives on the miracles of our Lord. A few of them come from an adjoining village, and appear much delighted that the Son of God should take on himself our nature to satisfy divine vengeance for our sins. They are much disposed to talk on the subjects which they hear.'

'Went with a Christian friend to the Joggees, upward of seventy present. Conversed with the chief part of them, but especially with their leader; although he denied his rank—I know not for what reason, unless that he suspected we were for exposing his craft. Many of his disciples gathered round to hear us, but he soon left us upon a pretence that he had occasion to go out. These people are adored by the learned as well as the illiterate of the Hindoos, and are like stalled horses, provided with all things to superfluity by the rich natives in the city. I fear they will not be willing to decamp soon, whilst they are thus supplied, and many others will doubtless be tempted to follow the same craft.'

'Spent about two hours with the Faqueers. An old woman, supposed to be not far from her latter end, was brought before these deceivers, in order to secure her salvation. After first presenting a few pice, she bowed down before them, and was permitted to touch the leader's feet, while he pronounced her blessed.'

'We could not be silent, but spake especially to the aged matron and her followers, on the insufficiency of any man whatever to redeem a soul; but that God of his infinite mercy, had laid help upon one mighty to save to the uttermost all those who come to God through him. They seemed attentive.'

'In returning, came across a person who had some seers of otta, &c. mixed and made up into balls, to be given to the cows, or thrown into the river: this he said, would atone for his father, who had died but a few days ago. I endeavoured to impress on him a sense of the guilt which he himself incurred by making an ill use of God's bounty, while hundreds of his fellow creatures were starving for food; and urged him to leave the dead man alone, and to prepare for his own salvation.'

'This forenoon a Faqueer, who heard us yesterday, came to my place to argue. Though he pretended that he had read the Shasters, I found to-day that he knew not even the letters; and yet he began to cry down all learning, saying that books only tended to bewilder people, and that to know God within us was the only way to happiness.'

'He was so self-conceited as to his own righteousness, that he did not remain long after a few questions were put to him on the infinite justice of God.'

'For these several days past, the Faqueers have been preparing great feasts, and will hardly condescend to answer us.'

'In spite of all that can be said or done, they still think us their bitterest enemies. These people do not even appear sincere in what they profess. I spoke to several boys, who have been drawn into these snares, but to little purpose; they even seem to have lost the natural affection implanted in us.'

This afternoon, for the first time, we had a favourable opportunity and great encouragement to speak to the Devotees. Seeing us constantly visit them, they began to entertain a better opinion of us than before, and asked about our religion and our hopes. We embraced the opportunity, and spoke to them on the fall of man, and the redemption of sinners by Jesus Christ alone. My Christian friend had a separate concourse of those who came to adore these people.'

'We spoke to a few, who answered unreasonably, till a Brahmin drew up, and approved of what he heard, saying it carried conviction with it, and that a

mere repetition of the name of God would not avail to do away sin, which the others contended for.'

'My friend observed that he never beheld such anxiety in any native before, for the man had nothing to urge except his doubts on our killing cattle; and, whatever was said, he took it for granted to be the truth.'

STATE PAPERS.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO THE CUSTODY OF BUONAPARTE.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Napoleon Buonaparte being in the power of the Allied Sovereigns, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have agreed in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty of 25th March, 1815, upon the measures most proper to render all enterprize impossible, on his part, against the repose of Europe.—[Then follow the names of the Plenipotentiaries.]

Art. I. Napoleon Buonaparte is considered by the Powers who have signed the Treaty of the 25th March last, as their prisoner.

Art. II. His custody is especially entrusted to the British Government.

The choice of the place, and of the measures which can best secure the object of the present stipulation, are reserved to his Britannick Majesty.

Art. III. The Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, and the Royal Court of Prussia, are to appoint Commissioners to proceed to, and abide at the place to which the Government of his Britannick Majesty shall have assigned for the residence of Napoleon Buonaparte, and who without being responsible for his custody, will assure themselves of his presence.

Art. IV. His most Christian Majesty is to be invited, in the name of the four above-mentioned Courts, to send in like manner a French Commissioner to the place of detention of Napoleon Buonaparte.

Art. V. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, binds himself to fulfil the engagements which fall to him by the present Convention.

Art. VI. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 21st August, in the year of our Lord 1815.

(Signed.)
(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) The Prince of METTERNICH.

[Similar Conventions with Russia and Prussia.].

MILITARY CONVENTION.

War Department, Downing-street, 7th July, 1815.—Captain Lord Arthur Hill, arrived last night with dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, dated from Gonesse the 2d and 4th of this month, of which the following are extracts and copies.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.—The enemy attacked the advanced guards of Marshal Prince Blucher at Villers Cotterets on the 28th; but the body of the army having come up, he was repulsed with the loss of 6 pieces of cannon & about 1,000 prisoners.

It appears that these troops were on march from Soissons to Paris, and having been expulsed from that route by the Prussian troops at Villers Cotterets, they took that of Meaux. They were again attacked on that route by General Bulow, who took 500 prisoners from them and drove them beyond the Marne. They have however reached Paris.

The advanced guard of the army I commanded, passed the Oise on the 29th, and the whole passed on the 30th, and yesterday we took up a position, the right on the heights of Richebourg, and the left, on the forest of Bondy.

Field Marshal Prince Blucher, after having taken the village d'Aubervilliers, on the Vertus in the morning of the 30th of June, made a movement on its right, and passed the Seine at St. Germains, whilst I advanced. He will have his right to day at Plesis piquet, his left at St. Cloud, and his reserve at Versailles.

The enemy has fortified the heights of Montmartre, and the town of St. Dennis; and by means of the small rivers of Ronillon and la Vielle Mer, he has inundated the land north of that city, and the water having been introduced into the canal, l'Ourcq and the borders, formed into parapets and batteries, he has a strong position on this side of Paris.

The heights of Belleville are also well fortified; but I have not learnt that any works of defence have been raised on the left of the Seine.

Having united in Paris all the troops remaining after the battle of the 18th, and the depots of all the army, it is believed that the enemy has about 40 or 50,000 men in troops of the line and guards, besides the national guards, a new levy called *les Tirailleurs de la garde, and* the *Fédérés*.

I have great pleasure in informing your Lordship, that le Quesnoy surrendered to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands on the 29th of June.

I subjoin a copy of the report of His Royal Highness on this subject, by which your Lordship will see with satisfaction, the intelligence and energy with which this young Prince has conducted that affair.

Gonesse, July 4,1815.—My Lord, Field-Marshal Prince Blucher experienced a strong resistance on the part of the enemy, whilst taking the position on the left of the Seine, which I mentioned in my dispatch of the 3d of this month, as having that day been proposed to be taken by him, particularly on the heights of St. Cloud and Meudon; but the valour of the Prussian troops under General Ziethen has surmounted all obstacles, and have finally succeeded in establishing themselves on the heights of Meudon, and in the village d'Issy. The French again attacked them at Issy on the 3d. at three o'clock in the morning, but they were repelled with a considerable loss; and seeing that Paris was then open on its vulnerable side, that the communication was opened between the allied armies, by a bridge which I had established at Argenteuil, and that a body of English troops were also proceeding on the left of the Seine, towards the bridge of the Neuilly, the enemy sent to request that the fire might cease on both sides of the Seine, towards negociating a military convention between the armies, in the palace of St. Cloud, in virtue of which the French army will evacuate Paris.

In consequence, officers on both sides assembled at St. Cloud, and I herewith annex a copy of the military convention which was last night concluded, and ratified by Marshal Prince Blucher and myself, and by the Prince of Eckmuhl on the part of the French army.

This Convention decides all military questions that actually existed here, and embraces no political question.

General Lord Hill has gone to take possession of the posts, this day evacuated by the Convention, and I propose taking possession of Montmartre tomorrow.

I forward this dispatch by my Aid-de-camp Captain Lord Arthur Hill via Calais. He can inform your Lordship of further particulars, and I beg leave to recommend him to your favour and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

CONVENTION.

This day, July 3, the Commissioners appointed by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies, viz. Baron Bignon, charged with the portefeuille of Foreign Affairs; Count Guilleminot, Chief of the Staff of the French army; the Count of Bondy, Prefet of the Department of the Seine; provided with full powers from Marshal Prince of Eckmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French army on the one part, Major-General Maffling, provided with full powers from His Highness Field Marshal Prince Blucher, Commander in Chief of the Prussian army; and Colonel Harvey provided with full powers from His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the British army, on the other part, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. 1.—There shall be a suspension of arms between the Allied armies, commanded by His Highness Prince Blucher, and His Grace the Duke of Wellington; and the French army under the walls of Paris.

Art. 2.—The French army shall commence its march to-morrow, to take its position behind the Loire.—Paris shall be entirely evacuated in three days, and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected in eight days.

Art. 3.—The French army shall take with it, all its material, or field artillery, its military chests, horses, and regimental property without exception. All persons attached to the depots, shall also be taken away, as well as those belonging to the different branches of the administration of the army.

Art. 4.—The sick and wounded, and the officers of health, whom it shall be necessary to leave with them, shall be under the special protection of the Commanders in Chief of the British and Prussian armies.

Art. 5.—The military, and persons employed, whom the preceding article concerns, shall be at liberty immediately after their recovery, to re-join the corps to which they belong.

Art. 6.—The women and children, of all the individuals, belonging to the French army, shall be at liberty to remain at Paris. The married women may leave Paris to rejoin the army, and take with them their property, and that of their husbands.

Art. 7.—The officers of the line, employed with the Federates, or with the Tirailleurs of the National Guard, may either rejoin the army, or return to their homes, or their native country.

Art. 8.—To-morrow, July 4, at twelve o'clock, St. Dennis, St. Ouen, Clerly, and Neuilly, shall be surrendered. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, (the 6th) all the barriers shall be surrendered.

Art. 9.—The service of the city of Paris, shall continue to be done by the National Guard and by the corps of the Municipal Gendarmerie.

Art. 10.—The Commanders in Chief of the British and Prussian army, engage to respect, and to cause to be respected by the subordinates, the actual authorities so long as they continue.

Art. 11.—Public property, with the exception of that which is warlike, whether belonging to Government, or depending on the municipal authorities, shall be respected; and the allied powers shall not interfere in any manner in their administration or direction.

Art. 12.—Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and all individuals generally who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being sought after, whether on account of the employments they hold or have held, or on account of their conduct, or political opinions.

Art. 13.—The foreign troops shall place no obstacle to the provisioning of the capital; they shall, on the contrary, protect the arrival and free circulation of the articles that shall be destined for it.

Art. 14.—The present Convention shall be observed, and taken for the rule of mutual relations, until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be denounced in the usual form, at least ten days previously.

Art. 15.—Should difficulties supervene in the execution of any of the articles of the present Convention, the interpretation shall be made in favour of the French army and the city of Paris.

Art. 16.—The present Convention is declared common to all the allied armies, provided it be ratified by the powers on whom those armies depend.

Art. 17.—The ratifications shall be exchanged to-morrow, July 4, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Neuilly.

Art. 18.—Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides to superintend the execution of the present Convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the above-named Commissioners, the day and year above mentioned.

Le Baron BIGNON.
Le Comte GUILLEMINOT.
Le Comte de BONDY.
Le Baron de MAFFLING.
F. B. HARVEY, Colonel.

The present suspension of arms approved and ratified at Paris, July the 3d, 1815.

BLUCHER.
WELLINGTON.

Approuvé. Le Maréchal Prince d'Eckmuhl.

MANIFESTO.

By the Grace of God, We, Alexander the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. hereby make known—

As we have seen from experience, and from the unhappy consequences that have resulted for the whole world, that the course of the political relations in Europe between the powers, has not been founded on those true principles upon which the wisdom of God in his revelations has founded the peace and prosperity of nations,

We have consequently, in conjunction with their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, Francis the First, and the King of Prussia, Frederick William, proceeded to form an alliance between us, (to which the other Christian Powers are invited to accede) in which we reciprocally engage, both between ourselves and in respect of our subjects, to adopt, as the sole means to attain this end, the principle drawn from the words and doctrine of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who preaches not to live in enmity and hatred, but in peace and love. We hope and implore the blessing of the Most High; may this sacred union be confirmed between all the Powers for their general good, and (deterred by the union of all the rest) may no one dare to fall off from it. We accordingly subjoin a copy of this union, ordering it to be made generally known, and read in all the churches.

St. Petersburgh, on the day of the birth of our Saviour, 25th December, 1815.

The original is signed by his Imperial Majesty's own hand. ALEXANDER.

AUTOGRAPH TREATY.

Between Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, having, in consequence of the great events which have marked the course of the three last years in Europe, and especially of the blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to shower down upon the states which place their confidence and their hope on it alone, acquired the intimate conviction of the necessity of founding the conduct to be observed by the Powers, in their reciprocal relations, upon the sublime truths which the holy religion of our Saviour teaches,

They solemnly declare, that the pre-

sent act has no other object than to publish, in the face of the whole world, their fixed resolution, both in the administration of their respective states, and in their political relations with every other Government, to take for their sole guide the precepts of that holy religion, namely, the precepts of Justice, Christian Charity, and Peace, which, far from been applicable only to private concerns, must have an immediate influence on the councils of princes, and guide all their steps, as being the only means of consolidating human institutions, and remedying their imperfections :

In consequence, their Majesties have agreed on the following articles :—

Art. 1.—Conformably to the words of the Holy Scriptures, which command all men to consider each other as brethren, the three contracting monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity ; and, considering each other as fellow-countrymen, they will on all occasions, and in all places, lend each other aid and assistance : and, regarding themselves towards their subjects and armies as fathers of families, they will lead them in the same spirit of fraternity with which they are animated to protect religion, peace, and justice.

Art. 2.—In consequence, the sole principle in force, whether between the said Governments, or between their subjects, shall be that of doing each other reciprocal service, and of testifying by unalterable good will the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated, to consider themselves all as members of one and the same Christian nation. The three Allied Princes looking on themselves as merely delegated by Providence to govern three branches of the one family, namely, Austria, Prussia, and Russia; thus confessing that the Christian nation, of which they and their people form a part, has in reality no other Sovereign than Him to whom alone power really belongs, because in Him alone are found all the treasures of love, science, and infinite wisdom, that is to say, God, our Divine Saviour, the Word of the Most High, the Word of Life. Their Majesties consequently recommend to their people, with the most tender solicitude, as the sole means of enjoying that peace which arises from a good conscience, and which alone is durable, to strengthen themselves every day more and more in the principles and exercise of the duties which the Divine Saviour has taught to mankind.

Art. 3.—All the Powers who shall choose solemnly to avow the sacred principles which have dictated the present act, and shall acknowledge how important it is for the happiness of nations, too long disturbed, that those truths should henceforth exercise over the destinies of mankind all the influence which belongs to them, will be received with equal ardour and affection into this holy alliance.

Done in triplicate, and signed at Paris, in the year of grace 1815, (14 O. S.) 26th September.

(L. S.) FRANCIS.
(L. S.) FREDERICK WILLIAM.
(L. S.) ALEXANDER.

Conformable to the original,
(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Done at St. Petersburgh, the day of the birth of our Saviour, the 25th of December, 1815.

PARLIAMENTARY JOURNAL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 1.—This day, Parliament met for the dispatch of business.

Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Usher of the Black Rod, having, according to custom, procured the attendance of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and a numerous deputation of Members, at their Lordships' bar, the Prince Regent's Commission was read for summoning Parliament. The Lord Chancellor then read the speech from the throne, and the Commons withdrew.

New Titles.

The following noblemen were introduced :—Lord F. Spencer as Baron Churchill. Lord Greville Levison Gower as Viscount Gower. General Harris as Baron Harris. Lord Melbourne.—The Bishop of Gloucester. Lord Brownlow as Earl Brownlow. Lord Grimston, as Earl of Verulam.

Prince Regent's Speech.

At five o'clock the Chancellor again read the speech to both Houses, as follows :

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has the greatest satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of peace throughout Europe.

The splendid and decisive success obtained by his Majesty's arms, and those of his allies, has led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment

of the authority of his Most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his Royal Highness's most earnest endeavour to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to suppose that many difficulties would occur; but the Prince Regent trusts that it will be found that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

To the intimate union which has so happily existed between the allied powers, the nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance, from from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of peace.

The Prince Regent has directed copies of the several treaties and conventions which have been concluded, to be laid before you.

The extraordinary situation in which the powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the allies to adopt precautionary measures, which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security.

As his Royal Highness has concurred in these measures from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The Prince Regent has directed the estimate for the present year to be laid before you.

His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition.

The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination.

The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part, to concur in such measures of economy, as may be consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The negociation which the Prince Regent announced to you, at the end of the last session of Parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders, that a copy of the treaty which has been concluded should be laid before you; and he confidently trusts that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the island of Ceylon, and on the continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honourable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

The operations in India have led to an armistice which gives reason to hope, that a peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world.

At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that under Providence he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of his Majesty's people.

It will be the Prince Regent's constant endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world: and his Royal Highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country.

At the conclusion of the above,—The Marquis of Huntly moved an address thanking his Royal Highness for the same, which was seconded by Lord Calthorpe.

Lord Grenville said, there was not one word in the speech in which he did not most cordially concur. He rejoiced in our general situation—not only that peace was restored, but that it was acquired

by the restoration of the Government of France.

The Marquess of Lansdowne admitted that the splendid successes of the last campaign, the downfall of the system to overthrow the governments of Europe by military force, were subjects on which he could sincerely vote congratulation; but he did not consider their lordships then in a state to form any opinion with respect to the great and important questions to be discussed in Parliament.

The Earl of Liverpool had no difficulty in saying, with reference to the peace-establishment and expenditure of the country, that the Prince Regent's servants would be ready when it shall come before the House, not only to explain what are their general principles, and how necessary it is to adopt a system of economy, but will be ready to apply their judgment to all parts of the great establishment, and that it is their wish to introduce every degree of economy consistent with the dignity of the country, and the situation we hold among other nations. At the same time he gave an assurance of the intention of government steadily to pursue measures for the public advantage; not to hold out illusive hopes, but an intention to proceed for the welfare of the country.

Lord Holland would vote for the address, but reserved the right of differing on subjects connected with it, and made other reservations with respect to the peace with America.

The address was then agreed to *nem. dis.*

Feb. 2.—Earl Bathurst laid on the table copies of the general treaties concluded with the Allies, &c. &c.

Feb. 12.—Lord Holland asked whether there was any objection to producing correspondence on the subject of Lord Kinnaird's dismissal from France?

The Earl of Liverpool must refuse the documents; but admitted that there was no reproach upon the honour of Lord Kinnaird.

Feb. 14.—Lord Grenville moved for the army estimates of 1816. Agreed to.

Feb. 19.—The Earl of Liverpool moved an address on the treaties of peace, corresponding with that moved by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons.

Lord Grenville moved an amendment, which was supported by Lord Holland.—For the original address, 140; against it 40:—Majority 100.

Feb. 22.—The Duke of Bedford gave notice of a motion on the state of the nation.

Feb. 23.—The Marquess of Lansdowne moved for sums paid to Hanover and Brunswick.

Feb. 26.—Lord Holland asked whether it was intended to lay any further papers on the table respecting the war in Ceylon. There was an account of the termination of the war, but nothing as to the motives which led to it; and, when the result was looked at, which was nothing less than the subversion of a most ancient empire, and the exclusion of a most ancient dynasty, he thought further information ought to be laid before the House.

The Earl of Liverpool answered in the negative; but it was open to the noble Lord to move for whatever papers he thought necessary.

House of Commons.

Feb. 2.—Mr. Bennett moved for a copy of the correspondence on the convention of Paris, especially as it affected Marshal Ney; to which Lard Castlereagh consented.

Mr. Brougham moved for a copy of the treaty of the 26th of September, 1815, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.—Ayes 30; Noes, 104:—Majority, 74.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Vansittart said all that he had now to submit to was a Resolution for the sum of 12,500,000*l*, for paying off that sum issued in November, 1814, at present unprovided for; and 4,500*l*. other Exchequer Bills now coming due; and, finally, for a vote for the re-payment of such as were outstanding of the grant of 1815, according to the usual mode of proceeding. He proceeded to give an outline of our expenditure for the coming year. He enumerated the receipts of the last year, and those of the preceding year; and observed, that there was an increase upon each item; and on looking to the total amount for each year, it would be found that the total amount of income in 1814 was 65,430,000*l*.; and in the last year it was 66,443,000*l*. being an increase of something more than a million. In the beginning of the year 1815, the Exchequer Bills outstanding amounted to 68,548,000*l*. now they were 47,600,000*l*. The total of exports for the three quarters of the year ending on the 10th Oct. 1814, was 37,167,000*l*.; for the three quarters, ending Oct. 10, 1815, they amounted to 42,425,000*l*. The cotton exports, in 1814, were 13,169,000*l*.; in the last year they were 15,376,000*l*. The linen exports, in 1814 were 1,186,000*l*. in the last year they were 1,334,000*l*. The woollen in 1814, were 6,131,000*l*. in the last year they were 8,330,000*l*. The great and leading difficulty which we had to encounter at present, was the distressed state of the agricultural interest. A variety of remedies had been proposed; at present he should advert to but two or three of them. He considered there were two modes to be adopted to remedy the evil; first, a diminution of taxation, and se-

condly the support of public credit. The first was certainly desirable; but he did not consider it as the most politic. In his opinion, the only way to alleviate the distress of the country at large, would be to uphold public credit. He trusted he should be able to raise the supplies without having recourse to any loan. The three loans had amounted to 142 millions, of which 45 millions had been taken in the last year. If we refrained from taking any loan, and instead of doing so, throw 14 millions into the money market, a great deal would be done towards relieving the distress of the country, and he trusted would, in a few months, accomplish that object altogether. In what was now to be submitted to the House, he did not intend to say such was to be the peace establishment; on the contrary, he was in hopes considerable reductions might still be made, even in the present year, and in future years much greater. The vote of seamen for the present year would be 33,000; the peace establishment would probably be 23,000; the expence would be two millions. In 1890 our seamen amounted to 20,000. The additional expences of the navy, almost the whole of which required most expensive repairs, would raise that item of supply to 7,000,000*l*. For the army no vote would at present be required. The number of infantry and cavalry for Great Britain, including Jersey and Guernsey, would be 25,000, and for Ireland the same. The number of troops for foreign garrisons would be 3000; the army in France 50,000; Gibraltar, Malta, and the garrisons in the Mediterranean, 11,000; the garrisons in British America 10,000; the West India islands 13,000, of which 4000 were in Jamaica: the Cape of Good Hope and Africa 3,000; Ceylon 3,000. The garrison of St. Helena would consist of 1,200; these, together with 3,000, which would be kept afloat, would make up a force of 99,000 men, independent of those in France. Many of these regiments, however, would be skeleton regiments; and, owing to this circumstance and casualties, they could not be taken, though nominally 99,000, at more in reality than 85 or 90,000 men at most.—Besides these, there would be a force of 20,000 for the East-India Company; but for these, or for those troops in France, no call would be made on this country. The French contribution was equal to the pay of these troops, and hitherto that contribution had been regularly paid: £700,000 had already been paid. He understood that legally these contributions belonged to the Crown as droits. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, however, had scorned to take as such what had been acquired with such bravery by his army. Out of the contributions fifty millions of livres were to be given to the British and Prussian army; the rest, amounting to four millions, would be applied to the payment of the troops. The total amount of the charge for the army would be £9,300,000, exclusive of extraordinaries. The commissariat would be £680,000; the barrack department £258,000; and the extraordinaries of the army would be two millions; making a total of £12,238,000 for the entire of the army. The miscellaneous would be £2,500,000. There was another item still to mention, and that was, payment of a sum to the East-India Company, for money advanced by them for the public service in the East-Indies. Their demand would amount to about two millions; and they had already had £600,000 and it was proposed now to advance them one million more. This would make the total of supply required £24,338,000; besides this, there was a separate charge for Great Britain, making the total amount of Great Britain and Ireland £29,393,000. The Ways and Means to meet this sum, were, the surplus still unappropriated of three millions of last year's grant. The surplus of the consolidated fund, say £2,500,000. The ordinary annual taxes three millions. The war taxes, which he would now take at only six millions. The five per cent. property tax, which he would also take at six millions. The lottery 200,000*l*. Exchequer bills six millions, and lastly, six millions from the Bank, by way of loan; these sums would together make a total of £26,700,000, to meet that part of the expenditure belonging to Great Britain, amounting to twenty-six millions.

Mr. Ponsonby said, was there any pretence to justify so large a military establishment?

Mr. Brougham observed, that the expence of the establishment, nearly thirty millions, was a most intolerable burthen on the country. The right hon. gentleman had talked of the East-India Company paying their troops; it was a mockery to say they would pay, when year after year, they were coming to this house for loans. He condemned the large amount of the force in the different islands.

Mr. Rose said, the Property Tax was increased by the gentlemen opposite when they got into power.

Mr. Western conceived the proposed relief to the agricultural interest would not be so great as expected.

Lord Castlereagh said, it was impossible, in a short time, to reduce such a force as ours, so spread over the world, to a regular peace establishment.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

Feb. 13.—The report of the resolutions of the committee of supply of the former night were agreed to.

Feb. 14.—Sir G. Warrender rose to move the navy estimates.—In the East Indies there would be no addition. The Cape station, which is a new one and connected with St. Helena, as well as the Mauritius, would call for a very considerable number of men; according to the opinion of the distinguished Admiral commanding on that station, 11 ships would therefore be employed. In the Mediterranean there would be a 74-gun ship, substituted for a 50-gun. A small squadron would be stationed for the protection of the growing trade in South America and the Brazils, the merchants having applied to the Admiralty for it. This was also a new station. In the Jamaica and Leeward Islands a small reduction of the naval strength would take place. One frigate would be stationed on the North American coast, and on the African the same squadron as in the last peace. With respect to our home station, there would be nine vessels, in addition, for the purpose of protecting the revenue against smugglers. Circumstances would call for a larger number of men to man these vessels, which, in point of size, had been increased from 28 and 32-gun frigates to 36 and 38. It was also intended to retain the 4th division of marines, which, with the increased complement of seamen, would make a total increase of men of 5000. This was owing to the great increase and growing prosperity of our foreign trade. It was understood that the permanent peace establishment was to be 23,000, which number was less than at the close of any preceding war. The vote which, however, he should now call for, was 33,000, from the circumstances he had just stated. The number of ships manned were, two 50 guns, 14 frigates, and 27 sloops. The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Brougham moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying that his R. H. would be pleased to take into consideration the present situation of several of the most distinguished members of the Spanish Cortes; and representing that the existing treaties between this government and Spain afforded a favourable opportunity of interfering in their behalf. Ayes, 42; noes, 123: majority 81.

Feb. 19.—Lord Castlereagh moved an address, "thanking H. R. H. the Prince Regent for the communication he had made to the house, of the treaty concluded at Paris with the King of France, &c. on the 20th of September last, and expressing the satisfaction of the house on every point of that treaty."

Lord Milton moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Fazakerly.

After an animated debate, the house, on the motion of Mr. Tierney, adjourned.

Feb. 20.—The debate on the treaty of peace being resumed, and the house having divided on the amendment, there appeared, for the amendment, 77; against it, 240; majority, 173.

Mr. Law objected to the treaty, particularly on the ground that its provisions left the kingdom of the Netherlands open to the future attacks of France, and placed her in a situation in which she would not be likely to obtain assistance or support from any great power.

Sir S. Romilly supported the amendment.

Mr. Banks saw a much greater prospect of this peace being permanent than many other members.

Mr. Horner said his objections to the treaties were, that they did not produce that security which they had a right to expect, and because they had at last disclosed the project of forcing the Bourbon government on France after it had been disavowed, in violation of the faith of the Crown pledged to Parliament; for last year, when the idea of forcing the Bourbons on France was pressed on the noble Lord, he over and over repelled it, as an unnecessary interference on our part with the internal affairs of France. He considered that our real means of security were the preserving of the territorial integrity of France; and the establishing of such a government in that country as would possess the confidence of the people. There was no chance of permanent repose to Europe without obtaining these two great ends.

Mr. C. Grant defended the treaty in all its branches.—There never had, he was ready to contend, been a treaty concluded which had done so much to raise the honour of Great Britain, and to consolidate her power in every part of the world as this had done.

Mr. Ponsonby opposed the treaty generally, but more particularly that part of it which bound us to support a force of 30,000 men.

Feb. 22.—Lord Cochrane gave notice of a motion relative to persons who had been active in conducting the recent prosecutions in the King's Bench against him.

Feb. 24.—Mr. Vansittart moved for a committee to inquire into the value of the Grecian antiquities collected by the Earl of Elgin, while ambassador at Constantinople, and sent over to this country at very considerable expense, and offered for purchase by his Lordship to his Majesty's government.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

BENGAL.

Calcutta, July 31, 1815.—An inquest was holden on Tuesday last on the body of Chummon, a native *washerman*. The circumstances which were proved to have occasioned the death, were sufficiently singular to justify particular notice. It was stated by Gunness Dobee, another washerman, that about dusk in the evening of Monday, he was sitting in Buddum Tollah Road in Chouringhee, near the road side, and observed the deceased walking with a bundle of clothes on his shoulder,—that an adjutant-bird *(argeelah)* in crossing the road, struck the deceased with its beak on the right side of the neck, whereupon the deceased immediately sat down—that he shortly after arose and walked towards the witness, and asked for assistance—that the witness then observed a wound on the neck of the deceased, and at his request bound it up, after applying some chunam to it—that the deceased afterwards attempted to walk with the assistance of the witness, but soon complained of a giddiness, became unable to proceed, and fell on the ground—that the wound then bled copiously, and the witness heard a noise like " a rattling in the throat"—that the witness then left the deceased for the purpose of calling some of his people, whose residence the deceased had previously mentioned—and that when the witness returned, he found the deceased dead on the spot where he had fallen. The witness also stated, that the bird, after striking the deceased, did not fly away, but remained on the road side—whence some children afterwards drove it—and it appeared from the description of the witness that the bird had inflicted the wound in attempting to cross the road, at the instant when the deceased was passing: and did not pounce on the deceased, as has been incorrectly reported. The wound was examined by Mr. Hornett, a professional gentleman attached to the Native Hospital, who found the jugular vein divided; and declared himself to be of opinion that the wound had not been occasioned by any sharp edged weapon or instrument: but must have been inflicted by a stake, or some substance similarly pointed. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

August 1st.—After a long interval of blanks, the Kedgeree report of Sunday, announced the arrival in the river of the ship Jessie, Captain Lonsdale, from the Isle of France, whence she sailed on the 21st of June. The following passengers are arrived in her.—Colonel Keating, commanding the Mauritius Brigade, Major Hall, Acting Adj. Gen. Capt. Spinks, D. A. Q. M. G. Tuberville, his Majesty's 12th foot, Lay, his Majesty's 22d foot, Lieutenant Jenkins, 12th foot, A. D. C. to Colonel Keating, Burrowes and Lawson, his Majesty's 12th foot, Raban and M'Donnough, his Majesty's 22d foot, and Assistant Surgeon Owen, of his Majesty's 87th foot, and 196 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Jessie parted company from the fleet of transports, consisting of the Hoogly, Royal Edward, Shaw Alum, Mauritius, Harriet, Covelong and Guide, having on board his Majesty's 87th foot, the flank companies of his Majesty's 22d Regiment, and the Rifle Company of his Majesty's 12th regiment, in south latitude 7° 30′, east longitude 60°.—Letters from the Isle of France mention that the Cornwallis, Captain Graham, and the Delhi, Captain Meik, were to sail from Port Louis to England on the 22d of June.

Oct. 3.—The Governor-General (Earl Moira) arrived at Sultanpore on the 3d September, and proceeded on his voyage to Benares the same day. His Lordship and Lady Loudon visited the numerous factories of that celebrated city. The fleet continued its course down the river on the following day, and was expected to reach Dinapore on the 8th. Headquarters would probably be re-established at Calcutta about the 25th ult.

The Countess of Loudon and Moira, accompanied by the Ladies Flora and Sophia Hastings, and Lord Viscount Hungerford, proceed to Europe in the Honourable Company's ship William Pitt, Captain Graham, which ship has been allotted for their accommodation.

Three hundred and eighty-two convicts, sentenced to transportation for life, have been ordered to be sent from this Presidency to the Isle of France. The object of this measure is to provide the island with labourers, instead of those hitherto brought from Mozambique.

The heavy storms which took place in Bengal, in the early part of June last, did very considerable injury to the crops of indigo, which had before exhibited a promising appearance. In a part of Jessore, the weed was covered with ten feet of water, and the hopes of the planter were entirely blasted.

MADRAS.

Aug. 17.—Arrived at Kedgeree, the Jessie transport, having on board Colonel

Keating and the staff of the brigade. The Jessie parted company from the Hoogly, Royal Edward, Shaw, Allum, Mauritius, Harriet, Ceylon, and Gende transports, in lat. 7. 33. S. long. 60. E.

Futteh Hyder, eldest son of the late Tippoo Sultan, died at Russapugla on the 30th of August.

Births.

On the 25th August, the lady of Major Vans Andrew of a daughter.

At Yanam, on the 21st August, the lady of Augustus Rayneaud, Esq. of a daughter.

At Verdachellum, on the 6th August, the lady of Brook Cunliffe, Esq. of a son.

At Pondicherry, on the same day, the lady of A. de Lasselle, Esq. of a daughter.

Marriages.

At Nagapatam, 17th August, Mr. E. W. Penman, to Miss M. C. Suber.

On the 11th September, Mr. William Hunter, to Miss Adelaide Desjardins.

On the 13th, at St. George's church. Lieut Cleveland, of the 19th Native Infantry, to Louisa, daughter of the late G. Thomson, Esq.

Sept. 4, Capt. Hugh Scott, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to Emma Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Harris, Esq. M.D.

Aug. 22, Lieut-Col. Richard Podmore, 2d batt. 10th reg. to Miss Denton.

Sept. 2, Sir John Gordon, Bart. 22d Dragoons, to Miss Margaret Erskine Campbell.

Mr. John Kickwick, Farrier-major, 6th Lt. Cav. to Miss Jane Morris.

Deaths.

Sept. 18, at Trichinipoly, Mrs. Catherine Frieze.

On the 9th instant, Alexander Tait, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon.

On the 30th of August, at the Presidency, Lieut. A. G. Grirson, 90th Nat. Inf.

On the 12th, at Bangalore, Lieut. and Adj. Reid, of the 12th Light Infantry.

BOMBAY.

September 30.—Extract of a Letter from an officer :—

A party under my command, of one Jemedaur and eight Sepoys of the 2d batt. of the 3d. regt. shot five royal tigers on the 21st September in the jungle about Vameira. The largest measured, from the tip of the nose to the extremity of the tail, ten feet three inches and a half, and was three feet ten inches three quarters in height. The smallest measured five feet four inches and a half in length, and was two feet two inches and a quarter in height.

September 20.---The Government of Bombay, with the sanction of the Bishop of Calcutta, has authorised the immediate construction of a chapel at Surat, near the Castle. The building is intended to hold about a thousand persons, and is estimated to cost about thirty thousand rupees.

September 3.--Arrived the country-ship Cambrian, Captain Cooper, having left England on the 1st of May, and touched at Madeira. The following is a list of the Passengers.—Dr. S. Meek, Lieutenant Watkins, H. C. Marine, Capt. Hickes, M. S. Captain Mc. Quaker, late of the Hannah, and Mr. Bond.

September 21.—Arrived the Country ship Castlereagh, Captain Laing, from England, which she left on the 16th of June.—*Passengers:*—Rev. Mr. Carr and lady, Mr. Evans, Free Merchant, Mr. De Vitre, ditto, Mr. Baillie, surgeon, going to Lucknow, Mr. Marshal, cadet, and Captain Basden.

The following official letter, containing an account of the capture and restoration of the Nautilus, has been published at this presidency :—

To Henry Meriton, Superintendent of the Hon. Company's Marine.

SIR,—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to inform you of the capture of the Honourable Company's cruizer Nautilus, by the American sloop of war Peacock, captain Warrington, mounting 22 guns, and 230 men, on the 30th June, off Anjeir, in the Streights of Sunda, after a gallant and spirited defence of a quarter of an hour against so superior a force. I regret to report that the Nautilus had seven men killed and seven severely wounded, amongst the latter, Lieutenant Boyce, the Commander, and Mr. Mayston, first lieutenant.

As Lieut. Boyce and Mr. Mayston (from the dangerous state they have been in) have not been able to send any official report to government, the following particulars of the action have been received from the Resident and Commandant at Anjeir, in wh ch place the wounded were landed, the morning after the action, when the Nautilus was given up by the American to the master, Mr. Bradley.

The Nautilus sailed from Batavia on the 29th June, with dispatches for Calcutta, and the next day, towards evening fell in with the Peacock off Anjeir. Previous to the departure of the Nautilus, intelligence of the ratification of peace between England and America had been received at Batavia, and a copy of the treaty was on board the Nautilus. Lieut. Boyce suspecting that the Peacock was an American ship, although under English colours, sent his boat on board with the master, and Cornet White (an officer going as passenger to Bengal). The commander of the American, disregarding intelligence they gave him of peace having taken place, confined them and the boats crew below, and ranged up alongside the Nautilus under English colours, when Lieut. Boyce hailed, and demanded to know whether he was coming as a friend or an enemy ; the answer, " as an enemy," and the English colours were shifted for the American ; Lieut. Boyce then told him that peace had been concluded between the United States and England, and that he had the Proclamation on board.—The American answered, " if peace has taken place, haul down

your colours instantly," which on Lieut. Boyce's refusing to do, a gun was fired into the Nautilus, which wounded Lieut. Boyce in the hip; the Nautilus returned a broadside, and the action commenced, and continued about a quarter of an hour, when Lieutenant Boyce having received a second wound from a 32lb. shot, shattered his knee, the first Lieutenant being severely wounded, and no officer left to fight the vessel, (the master and a boat's crew being prisoners on board the American) the Nautilus was compelled to surrender. The conduct of the American commanders appears to have been most unwarrantable, as there is no doubt but he was in possession of the accounts of peace having taken place, before he fell in with the Nautilus, which he got from a merchant ship he took at the straits of Sunda, besides the master-attendant at Anjeir had boarded him half an hour before he came alongside of the Nautilus, and informed him of the peace; which he equally disregarded, and detained him as a prisoner of war; although the next morning (upon the same information) he allowed the master-attendant to go on shore at Anjeir for the purpose of producing to him American papers, containing the proclamation of peace. On seeing the papers, he professed himself satisfied, and wrote an official letter to the master-attendant, saying, "that from the documents produced, he had not a doubt but peace had taken place, he felt himself bound to desist from further hostilities, and regretted that the commander of the brig Nautilus did not comply with his reasonable request."

The Nautilus was delivered to the master, on the 1st of July, and anchored at Anjeir, where the wounded were landed with the Surgeon, and the vessel returned to the Batavia roads on the 4th. On her arrival Government ordered a commission from the Bench of Magistrates to proceed on board and take the depositions of the crew respecting the transaction, copies of which I have the honour to enclose.

As Lieutenant Hepburn, commander of the Malabar, was the senior officer at Batavia, when the Nautilus returned, I understand he has ordered one of the officers of the Malabar to take temporary charge of her, and she was sent in company with the Malabar to Samarang, for the purpose of getting repaired, being much shattered in her hull.

I am happy to say that the latest accounts from Anjeir, give great hopes of Lieutenant Boyce's recovery; his leg has been amputated above the knee, and he was as well as could be expected. The first Lieutenant, whose wound was at first thought to be mortal, had been declared out of all danger, the rest of the wounded were doing well.

As soon as any official report is received from Lieutenant Boyce, or the first Lieutenant, I shall do myself the honour of forwarding it by the first opportunity.

(Signed) WM. EATWELL, Capt.

H. C.'s S. Benares, Batavia Roads,
22d July, 1715.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th Sept. 1815.

Promotions.

Lieutenant-Fireworker Frederick P. Lester, to be Lieutenant and Acting Lieutenant-Fireworker, *vice* Hutchinson deceased; date of rank, 3d September 1815.

Appointment.

Mr. Edward Grant to be second assistant to the collector at Broach.

Births.

At Surat, 12th September, the lady of G. L. Prendergast, of a son.

On the 17th September, Mrs. Lugin, of a daughter.

At Jaulna, 12th July, the lady of Major Fallon 2d batt. 4th regt. of a daughter.

Marriages.

September 6, William Aitken, Esq. assist-surg. to Miss Ann Kitson, only daughter of the late Robert Kitson, Esq. of the Civil Service.

July 23, Mr. Marcus Joseph, to the relict of the late Mr. C. Satoor.

September 3, Lieut. J. Brackenbury, H. M. 17th Light Drag. to Mrs. Urixon, widow of Lieut. Urixon, H. M. Dragoons, and daughter of the late John Sandwith, Esq. formerly president of the Medical Board at this Presidency, and niece of Maj. Gen. Boyé, commanding the forces on this establishment.

Deaths.

September 11, with Colonel East's detachment, near Dhurol in Kattywar, George Skene Keith, Esq. Assist. Surg.

In Kattywar, Captain Edward Jones, 1st batt. 8th regt.

Brevet Major Hutchins, H. M. 65th regt.

Ensign Jopp, Engineers.

Lieut. Hutchinson, Artillery.

At Cambay, Edward Coleman, Esq. Veterinary Surgeon, H. M. 17th Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Bland, H. M. 47th regt. aged 45 years.

September 14, in the 78th year of his age, Charles Northcote, Esq. H. M. Naval Storekeeper at Bombay. Mr. N. was first cousin of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. of Pynes, in the County of Devon.

September 15, in the 13th year of her age, Miss E. M. Steuart, eldest daughter of Dr. Steuart.

— Mrs. Bryerly, wife of Mr. W. Bryerly, of the Accountant-general's Office.

On the 22d of August, W. C. A. the infant son of Major Haynes, H. M. 47th regt.

On the 23d July, Maria, the infant daughter of John Leckie, Esq. aged 11 months and 3 days.

CEYLON.

Columbo, Aug. 8.—An express reached Columbo yesterday, from Calpentyn, the 29th instant, with a letter from Lieut. Fenton, of the 17th regiment, dated on that day, notifying his having the preceding day landed from the Arab ship Shaw Allum, at anchor off Caridivoe island, and forwarding a dispatch from Major Fluker, of the Bourbon regiment, com-

manding detachments of the 22d and 87th regiments, embarked on board that vessel. The Major reports the Shaw Allum to be one of eight transports which sailed from the Isle of France, on the 21st of June last, bound to Calcutta, that by the ignorance and mismanagement of the Captain (an Arab), they made the western side of Ceylon, in lat 8. 2. N. when they expected they were on the eastern side: that when they found themselves in the Gulph of Manar, every exertion was made to remedy the mistake, but from the vessel being very badly found, and sailing ill, they were driven towards the shore, and had been obliged to come to anchor in ten fathoms water, surrounded by breakers and rocks off the island of Caridovie, with a heavy sea rolling in upon them, which rendered it doubtful whether, if the wind increased, the cable would not part, and the vessel be wrecked. Major Fluker's dispatch is dated the 27th, and says, that he has permitted Lieutenant Fenton to attempt reaching the shore through a dangerous sea and heavy surf, in the only small boat which they had with them. In addition to this distressing intelligence, Lieut. Fenton reports, that while ashore at Calpentyn, two vessels under jury-masts were seen proceeding up the Gulph, which he feared were two other of the eight transports. On this news reaching Chilaw, Mr. Walbeoff, the Collector of the district, immediately set off to render every assistance in his power, that we trust the troops, about 250 in number, are now safe on shore, and have every accommodation the thinly populated part of the island on which they have been thrown will afford. His Majesty's armed brig Kangaroo, belonging to New South Wales, now here, with one of the vessels of this government, has been dispatched from Columbo, with provisions for the troops, and for the purpose of aiding the Shaw Allum, and bringing the detachments on board her to Columbo; and another government vessel immediately follows, as, from the reported state of the other transports, it is supposed they will have been obliged to come to an anchor off Condatchy.

Aug. 9.—The vessels which were sent to the aid of the Arab transport, Shaw Allum, were, owing to the weather, obliged to return without effecting the object for which they were dispatched, it not being safe to approach the coast sufficiently near to reach the Shaw Allum. We are happy, however, to announce the safe arrival of all the troops. Mr. Walbeoff, with several large boats from Calpentyn, have succeeded in reaching the Shaw Allum on the evening of the 2d, and, by the 5th, the detachments of the 22d and 87th on board, were safely disembarked at Calpentyn, and are now on their march to Columbo.

The cutter of the Kangaroo brig, in crossing the bar, upset from the violence of the surf; fortunately all in it but the Captain's clerk were good swimmers, and reached the shore in safety. The latter buffetted with the waves for some time, but at last, overpowered by their force, twice sunk, and was in imminent danger of drowning, when some lascars of a brig in the inner harbour, and two grenadiers of the 73d regiment, swam off to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him on shore, though totally insensible, and apparently lifeless. The skill, however of Dr. Carter, of the 73d regiment, was successfully exerted, and respiration shortly restored to the young man.

CHINA.

The following is a list of ships at China in September last:—Cuffnells, Royal George, Charles Grant, David Scott, Inglis, Essex, Marquis Camden, Vansittart, Princess Amelia, Alnwick Castle, Hope, Warley, Warren Hastings.—Four Madras ships were daily expected.

JAVA.

On the 11th of April, the atmosphere was so obscured by smoke and ashes, that at eight o'clock, there was little or no day-light, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, it was perfectly dark. Many of the accounts we have seen may possibly have been exaggerated, but that there has been some tremendous convulsion to the eastward, there can be no doubt. Letters from Solo and Djocjocarta state, that the ashes have fallen very thick in those districts, and at the latter place the light battalion was in motion to ascertain the cause of the heavy cannonade so near the Sultan's court. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, the smoke was exceedingly thick at Buitenzorg and in the Preanger Regencies.—It extended to Batavia, and the atmosphere has been more or less obscured ever since. Several parties have gone out to ascertain if possible the exact situation of the volcano, which is said to be in the Soosoohoohnan's dominions. Letters received yesterday from the eastward, mention that another mountain in the neighbourhood of Besookie had burst out. As Lieutenant Cruikshanks, however, is at the head of one exploring party from Sourabaya, and Lieut. Pemberton, at the head of the other from Solo, we look confidently forward to these gentlemen for a satisfactory account of this phenomenon. Subjoined are extracts from two letters, dated Solo the 14th April, and Sourabaya the 12th.

'We have been involved in a cloud of ashes for the last four days, occasioned by the eruption of a mountain in our

neighbourhood.—Major Johnson and the Emperor have sent to ascertain where it is. Some suppose it is a mountain called Dukatoonga—others suppose Clute. The former is three days journey from hence, and the latter six. The explosions were extremely violent and very frequent, and resembled the discharge of mortars. It commenced on Wednesday the 5th in the evening with repeated explosions, and ceased about eight o'clock. It again commenced on Monday night or Tuesday morning, and continued extremely violent until a late hour the next night. Yesterday the ashes fell so thick that it was quite uncomfortable walking out, as it filled our eyes and covered our clothes.

'Dhukatoonga is situated in the districts of Wadeon and Sukatwis. Clute is to the eastward of Kaderee—as soon as it is positi ely ascertained, our hospitable Resident intends to make an excursion in that direction, with a large party, composed of the principal cognoscenti of the centre division.'

'*Sourabaya, the 12th.*—A violent eruption of some volcano in the neighbourhood has lately taken place. There was hardly day-light yesterday at eight o'clock, and we dined by candle-light at three.—A party have left Sourabaya to ascertain the exact situation of the mountain; but, from the tremendous explosions and clouds of ashes in this neighbourhood, I should imagine they will not be able to get very near the crater.'

'So many different reports and speculations have been passed during the last week, regarding the late volcanic eruption to the eastward, that we request our readers will suspend all curiosity until some satisfactory accounts can be received. It is now positively affirmed, that the eruption has taken place on the island of Sumbawa, which, if it be the case, must have severely suffered during this awful convulsion of nature.—By the arrival of the Antelope, Capt. Hall, we understand, that a vessel from one of those islands had arrived at Sourabaya, and reported that it had been forty-three hours pitch dark in the straits of Lombock. It is difficult to say what may have been the consequence in the immediate vicinity of the volcano, when it is beyond all doubt that the explosions were distinctly heard such an immense distance to the westward. One account mentions that the rise of the sea was considerable at Sumanap, but letters of a late date from that place mention nothing of the circumstance.'

CELEBES.

Letters from Macassar, of the 20th and 27th of June communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lieutenant T. C. Jackson, of the 1st regiment of native Bengal infantry, and assistant resident of Macassar, during an attack on a fortified village, dependant on the dethroned Rajah of Boni. The following are the particulars. The inhabitants of two villages, named Soopa and Langa, situated on the coast of Celebes, about 70 or 80 miles north of Macassar, having been instigated by the emissaries of the expelled Rajah, had commenced a system of piracy, seized several trading vessels belonging to subjects of the Company, and sold their crews as slaves to the neighbouring Rajahs. Capt. Wood, the resident, deeming it necessary to take some measures, to put a stop to these unwarrantable depredations, detached Lieutenant Jackson, with Ensign Davison, and a party of sixty Europeans and thirty Sepoys to root out the marauders. On the 7th of May, they embarked on board the Honourable Company's cruizer Teignmouth, and on the 9th arrived at Sooppa. Next day Lieutenant Jackson wrote to the resident that the strength of the village rendered it impregnable, except to a larger force furnished with guns. A reinforcement, with some pieces of field artillery, was instantly sent to their assistance; but before their arrival, the original party sailed for Langa, which, being within the reach of the ships guns, would, it was supposed, surrender immediately upon being summoned. The Teignmouth anchored before Langa about ten of the morning of the 12th. The detachment immediately landed; and, having driven the enemy from behind a high sand-bank near the beach, closely pursued him to the village. This was surrounded by strong stockades, the only inlet to which was a closely barricadoed gateway, which could not be forced. Lieutenant Jackson finding he could not gain entrance by this passage, attempted to make his way by cutting a road with his sword through the brushwood which intersected the paling. He had made considerable progress, and was in the act of pulling up one of the stakes, when he received a fatal wound from a spear, pushed by an unknown hand through the bushes. He fell into the arms of two sailors, and expired immediately after being conveyed on board the Teignmouth.—Ensign Davison having been likewise wounded in the head by a spear, the attacking party was left without a leading officer, and forced to retire without the accomplishment of its object.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Letters from the Isle of France, received at Calcutta in August last, state that an epidemic disorder raged throughout that colony in the month of June, and carried off nearly three hundred persons.

The disease was a dysentery, supposed to proceed from noxious metalic particles washed down from the mountains, and spread through all the rivers on the island. The surgeon of His Majesty's 22d foot, and Major Cullen, are dead of this malady.

Port Louis, Nov. 4, 1815.—The Gazette of this day contains a Proclamation by Governor Farquhar, directing a renewal of friendly intercourse with the island of Bourbon, in consequence of the intelligence of the return of Louis XVIII. to his capital, and the defeat and surrender of Buonaparte. Also a general memorandum (in the absence of official instructions) by Captain Farquhar, commanding H. M. S. Liverpool, and senior officer of the squadron, to the same effect: "His Most Christian Majesty," says our tar, "being placed on the throne of France, and Buonaparte on board a British man of war."

The same Gazette contains a notification that hydrophobia is raging "in a dreadful manner" among the dogs of the town and country, and an order to kill all dogs found at large.

An advertisement of the Théâtre du Port Louis announces that "les Artistes en Société" will represent Eléonore de Rosalba ; ou, le Confessional des Pénitents Noirs, a drama in four acts; with a ballet. The same "Artistes" are also playing the Dog of Montargis; and on the 16th of November they gave Paul et Virginie. The inhabitants, of course, cannot but be proud of this opera, as well as of the original tale, both of which confer a classical renown upon their island, and their town of Pamplemousses.

Mauritius Gazette Extra, Aug. 14, 1815. —"His Excellency the Governor, having learnt that there are, in this colony, more well-wishers of Buonaparte than he conceived, gives notice, that he will with pleasure afford them a passage to Europe the very first opportunity.

"*Mauritius, Aug.* 5.—In consequence of the death of many of the most respectable French and English inhabitants, and the continued indisposition of others, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to postpone the ball in honour of the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, until Friday, the 1st of September next.

"By command of his Excellency the Governor.

"A. W. Forbes, Aide-de-Camp.

"*Port Louis, 3d Aug.* 1815."

Marriage.

On the 2d of August, Mr. Sebastian Lopes Ramos to Miss Horminte Monnoren.

Divorce.

On the 22d July, Mr. Balsharard Etienne Joseph Barry and Mrs. Felicité Virginie Mariegard.

ISLAND OF BOURBON.

The following Proclamation was issued in July last, by the Governor of the Island of Bourbon :—

"*St. Denis, July* 13, 1815.—Inhabitants of the Island of Bourbon! Europe was at peace; Buonaparte quitted the exile which he had solicited; Europe reassumes a warlike attitude. If we could consider nothing but our own interests, I would say—retire; let us remain quiet spectators of a struggle wherein all our efforts would be unavailing. But hesitation is a crime. Long live the King!—Long live the Bourbons! May this cry of honour and of justice be ever in our hearts and in our mouths.

The Governor Commander in Chief,
St. Denis, De Bouvet."
July 15, 1813.

On the 25th August, a grand ceremony took place on the presentation of colours to the regiment of Angoulême.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A Cape Town Gazette notifies the appointment of Mr. Thomas Sheridan to the Colonial Paymastership of that settlement.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Feb. 4.—This day, (Sunday) Lord St. Helens and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Campbell, the King's lord and groom in waiting, attended in the state rooms St. James's Palace, and exhibited the following bulletin :—

Windsor Castle, Feb. 3.

"His Majesty has passed the last month in a general state of tranquillity, and in the enjoyment of good bodily health. His Majesty's disorder remains unaltered.

H. HALFORD. M. BAILLIE.
W. HEBERDEEN. R. WILLIS."

His Majesty is, at times, tolerably composed; the number of persons specially appointed by the physicians to attend him are reduced from six to two, and his principal pages are admitted to attend him as when he enjoyed good health. His Majesty dines at half past one, and in general orders the dinner himself; he invariably has roast beef upon the table on Sundays. He dresses for dinner, wears his orders, &c. His Majesty and his attendants occupy a suite of

thirteen rooms, which are situated on the north side of Windsor Castle, under the state rooms. Five of the thirteen rooms are wholly devoted to the personal use of the king. Dr. John Willis sleeps in the sixth room, adjoining the five rooms, to be in readiness to attend his Majesty. Dr. John Willis attends the queen every morning after breakfast, and reports to her the state of the afflicted monarch; the doctor afterwards proceeds to the princesses, and other branches of the royal family which happen to be at Windsor, and makes a similar report to them. Her Majesty generally returns with Dr. Willis through the state rooms, and sometimes converses with his majesty. The queen is the only individual who possesses this privilege. The suite of rooms which his Majesty and his attendants occupy, have the advantage of very pure and excellent air, being on the north side of the Terrace, round the Castle, and he might occasionally walk on the Terrace, but which he declines. Some things fall from the lips of our amiable but afflicted sovereign, that cannot be otherwise than very affecting. He said lately to one of the pages, "I must have a new suit of clothes, and they must be black. I must go into mourning for king George the third, who is now legally dead."

Feb. 3.—Although the Prince Regent is gradually recovering from his severe fit of the gout, yet the confinement has so much weakened the limbs it attacked, that his Royal Highness is still confined to his apartment.

The private letters from Paris clear Sir Robert Wilson from all suspicion of being the fabricator of M. Pozzo di Borgo's report. The petition of the three English prisoners to be liberated on bail has been rejected.

In addition to the number of suicides that have been committed lately, it is stated in a Dublin paper, that John Bagwell, Esq. of Kilmore, co. Tipperary, has cut his throat: a few weeks only had elapsed since he sold his last remaining estates (Kilmore and Shaubally, near Clonmell), for 4,000l. as a fund for liquidating his debts.

On the 4th of August last, was drowned at the Isle of Bourbon, Lieut. H. Serrol, of his Majesty's ship Philomel: four men who were with him in the boat shared his melancholy fate.

A Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Geo. Smith, of Toppesfield, Essex, about 19 years of age, being on a visit to Mr. Thompson, of Fryerning, a gun having attracted her attention, she took it up and presented it at the maid servant, not supposing it to be loaded, but on pulling the trigger it did not go off. In a short time after the maid got possession of the gun, and in her turn presented it at Miss Smith, when the contents, a full charge, entered her side, and she survived but a few hours.

From the statement of the British naval force, up to the first inst. it appears that the ships in commission are 41 of the line, 13 from 50 to 44 guns, 65 frigates, 75 sloops and yachts, 70 brigs, 4 cutters, 15 schooners, gun vessels, luggers, &c.—Total, 288.—Grand total, including ordinary, repairing, and building, 760.

The Lords of the Admiralty, by an order dated Jan. 22, 1816, have directed, that, from and after the 1st day of March next, the examination of masters' mates and midshipmen, to pass for the rank of lieutenant, shall be established in a fuller and more effectual manner. It is ordered—that no master's mate or midshipman shall be confirmed in the rank of lieutenant who shall not have passed an examination at the Royal Naval College, at Portsmouth, touching his knowledge of the elements of mathematics, and the theory of navigation, in general, and more particularly in the necessary parts of arithmetic; in the mode of observing and calculating azimuths, amplitudes, and the variation of the compass; and in the calculation of the tides, the various modes of ascertaining the latitude, as well by simple and double altitudes of the sun, as by the altitudes of the moon and stars; and the finding the longitude by chronometer and lunar observations. He must, besides these pre-requisites for the rank, have been examined by three captains, as to his proficiency in seamanship; and the captains are strictly enjoined to be particular in conducting the examinations, and in enquiring not merely into the candidate's ability to work a ship on ordinary occasions, but in every point of seamanship.

The Prince Regent has lately signed a new scheme of salaries regulated by servitude, for officers and clerks in the Admiralty, Navy, and Victualling Offices; but it is not said that the out-ports are included.

Admiral Sir T. B. Martin, the present deputy comptroller of the navy board, succeeds to the situation of comptroller of that board, in the room of Sir Thomas Bouldon Thompson, made treasurer of Greenwich Hospital.

A post-captain, with two lieutenants, will be immediately appointed to different parts of the coast, for the purpose of intercepting smugglers; the cruising ground of each command will be pointed out, and Southampton is to form one of the stations.

The following is a correct list of ships which have been re-commissioned on the

peace establishment, and sailed on foreign stations :—

The Orlande, 36 guns, Captain Clavell; Ephigenia, 36, King; Towey, 30, H. Stuart; and Challenger, 18, Forbes, for the East Indies. The Salisbury, 50 guns, Capt. Mackellar; Primrose, 18, Phillott; Bermuda, 10, Pakenham; and Briseis, 10, Comett, for Jamaica. The Phaeton, 38, guns, Capt. Stanfell; Spey, 20, Lake; Racoon, 18, Carpenfer; Leveret, 10, Theed; and Julia, 16, Watling, for the Cape of Good Hope. The Tagus, 36, guns, Captain D. Dundas; Erne, 20, Spencer; and Wasp, Wolridge, 18, for the Mediterranean. The Antelope, 50 guns, Admiral Harvey and Capt. Sayer; and Brazen, 18, Stirling, for the leeward islands; and Alceste, 38, M. Maxwell; and Lyra, 10, B. Hall, for China. The Bann, 20 guns, Capt. Fisher, for the coast of Africa.

The number of ships on foreign stations, that are yet to be paid off is 82, bearing an aggregate number of 10,000 seamen. The number of seamen now wanting to complete the crews of those ships which are intended for foreign service, is about 4000.

The Newcastle frigate, Capt. Meynell (acting), has been completely manned at Northfleet. In the course of the next month she will sail from Portsmouth, for the St. Helena station, as flag-ship there. M. de Sturmer, Austrian Commissioner; Count Billeman, Russian Commissioner; and M. de Monthenu, French Commissioner, will embark in her.

Sir George Cockburn is expected home from St. Helena, and will be succeeded on that station by Sir Home Popham.

Feb. 7.—Four years since, the King of Persia applied to our Government in India for a certain number of military, for the purpose of introducing amongst the Persian troops the European system of discipline.

Captain G. F. Sadlier, then a lieutenant in the 47th, a young gentlemen of much military promise, was selected, and sent to Persia with a detachment of British troops; where (obtaining the nominal rank of Major according to usage) the detachment with Mr. Sadlier remained three years, conciliating the esteem of the inhabitants.

On being recalled to the British army in India, the following letter was transmitted to the officer commanding the 47th regiment :—

"Bombay, July 27, 1815.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Commanding Officer of the forces to forward to you the annexed extract of a letter from His Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Persia, is the Right Honourable the Governor of this Presidency, expressive of the high sense entertained by His Majesty of the services of Captain Sadlier, of the 27th Regiment, and the non-commissioned officers employed in Persia,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) George Llewellyn,
Acting Adj.-Gen."

"To the Officer commanding His Majesty's 47th Reg. Surat."

The letter referred to is dated 23d March, 1815, and expressed the approval of the King of Persia of the conduct of Major Sadlier and his detachment, and that he had been pleased to present a sword to that officer, accompanied by a firman, expressive of such approbation of their conduct whilst in Persia.

February 7.—The Hyder, Hanson, arrived yesterday at Portsmouth, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Union, Apollo, Sir W. Pulteney, William Pitt, Marquess of Wellington, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Lord Melville and Ganges Indiamen, from England, arrived at Bengal in September last.

The Lady Nugent, outward-bound, was at the Cape on the 15th October.

—. The Earl of Buckinghamshire had been indisposed between two and three months, in consequence of being thrown from his horse in St. James's-park; after which he was advised to go to Bath, where the physicians gave him no hopes of recovery: he was afterwards removed at his own desire to London, by slow and short stages, and was between three and four days on the road: he arrived at his house a few days since in Hamilton-place, and on Sunday night, between ten and eleven o'clock died there, in the 56th year of age.

The great Irish sinecure held by Lord Buckinghamshire, Clerk in the Pleas in the Exchequer worth 11,000l. per annum, is not likely to be abolished. Lord Hardwicke, it is said, granted the reversion of it to his sons, and it is said his own name also is in the patent.

February 8.—In the experience of the oldest inhabitants, the intensity of frost in the metropolis, and its immediate vicinity, has seldom exceeded that of last night. In the tube of a thermometer, graduated according to Fahrenheit's principle, and exposed under the northern entrance of the Royal Exchange, the mercury stood that morning, at nine o'clock, at nineteen degrees under the freezing point; and, in another, upon the same plan, and made by the same optician, in an open exposure at Highbury-place, the depression was, at an early hour in the morning, so low as twenty degrees under freezing.

The thermometer this day at 7 A.M. three miles east of the Royal Exchange,

was at 4°. That on which the above observation was made, was one by the celebrated Prins, of Amsterdam, in 1758.

By the laws of the city of London, if a debtor owes money to a creditor, the creditor on knowing of money or effects the property of the debtor in the hands of another person, may attach, impound, and obtain the same; this law is, we believe, peculiar to the city of London: some causes have lately been tried before the Recorder, in the Mayor's Court, in which verdicts in favour of creditors circumstanced as above, were given.

The widow of Marshal Ney has, it is said, received a letter from the Prince de Metternich, announcing to her that the Emperor his master has restored to her children the estates which the Marshal possessed in the territories that are now under the dominion of Austria. This letter also contains, it is added, expressions stating that the Emperor of Austria considers, with the liveliest interest and the greatest benevolence, the situation of the widow and children of the Marshal, to whom he offers a residence worthy of them in his States.

The revelations and prophecies of a person named Catherine Healy, alias an Holy Woman, are the subject of an address from the Rev. Dr. Touby, Catholic Bishop of Limerick, which was read on Sunday in all the chapels throughout that diocese. "This woman," says the address, "has presumed to assert, on the authority of a pretended revelation made to her, "that *infants* who die immediately after *baptism*, are condemned to a punishment of twenty-four hours duration." She has also presumed to utter certain predictions, calculated, under the present gloomy aspect of affairs, to terrify and mislead the weak and ignorant, and disturb the peace and good order of the country.

A banker of Vienna lately presented for payment to the Countess of Lipano (*ci-devant* Queen Murat) an acceptance of her late husband for sixty thousand francs, which he had given to the Mayor of Ajaccio, in Corsica. It was immediately paid.

Feb. 10.—Manchester is at this time in a deplorable situation, scarcely any business is doing there, the American markets being completely overstocked with goods, which are now selling in the United States at 30 per cent. under the prime cost.

The Hon. James Willoughby, who died lately at the advanced age of 86, was amongst the oldest clergymen in England, and had some valuable church preferment. He was uncle to the present Lord Middleton, of Woolaton, in Nottinghamshire.

A subscription purse (free prize) was given by the gentlemen of Wisbech, to be skated for on the river near the town, which was won by Joseph Peck, of Parson Drove, beating H. Green, of March, and six others. The novelty of seeing two young ladies, Miss S. Ulyat and Miss Peck, from Parson Drove, skating on the slippery element, attracted universal notice.

It is stated that there are sixty sail of transports employed between St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, to supply the former with provisions.

Feb 11.—On Friday week, nearly all the English who remained at St. Denis quitted it, and part of the artillery, which was at the chapel, set out on Saturday.—The staff of the English troops which occupied, on the west of Paris, Marly, Port Marly, Bougival, Puteaux, Lucienne, and other neighbouring places, was at Ruelle. This last village has been the point of union of all these troops, and they set out on their march at four o'clock on Sunday for St. Denis.

The English, cantoned at Neuilly, followed the same route about the same time. Waggons put in requisition, and laden with provisions, set out from Fauxbourg of Roule at break of day.

All the English troops still in Belgium have received orders to break up and return to England.

The first division of the 51st regiment, recently returned from France, has arrived at Brighton. The first division of the 55th regiment proceeded from thence immediately on their march for Bristol, to embark for Ireland.

The 54th regiment of foot moved from Hythe to Chatham; and the 58th foot from Canterbury to Ramsgate, to embark for Ireland. The 44th foot was embarked at Dover on Saturday week, also for Ireland.

The 85th regiment has marched from Chatham to Winchester.

The 3d Garrison Battalion, from the Tower, has replaced the 32d regiment at Sheernees.

Several regiments have sailed for Ireland. The 59th and 62d regiments from Margate; and the 16th, 35th, and 82d, with the 2d Garrison Battalion, from Dover. The 55th is to proceed to the same destination from Brighton.

The 2d West York regiment, whose head-quarters are at Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, have received orders to embark forthwith at Cork, for England. All their detachments in the county of Kerry are to be relieved by equal numbers from the 74th regiment.

The Forfarshire and Renfrewshire regiments of militia are ordered home from Ireland, and on their arrival in their counties, they will be disembodied.

It is understood that the 103d and 104th regiments are not to be reduced as was

formerly reported; but that it is the intention of Government that the 4th battalion, 1st foot; 2d ditto, 11th ditto; 2d ditto, 59th ditto; 2d ditto, 69th ditto; 2d ditto, 89th ditto; and that the 1st and 2d West India regiments will speedily be added to the reduction. The three battalions of the 95th foot are to be formed into a rifle brigade, to which a battalion of the 14th foot is to be added.

It is reported that sixteen General officers only will be employed on the British Staff (including North Britain, Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney) during the present year: of these, four will be Lieutenant Generals, and the remainder, Major Generals.

To be reduced immediately.—4th batt. royals, 2d batt. 11th, 23d, 59th, 69th, 7th West India, 8th West India.

To be reduced within the present year. The present 101st of the line, York light infantry volunteers, Greek light infantry, De Rolle's, Meuron's, Corsican rangers, Sicilian regt; Canadian, Glengary, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick fencibles; and all the veteran and garrison battalions.

The following regiments are to retain their second battalions for this year:—1st royals, 5th, 12th, 14th, 27th, 34th, 35th, 37th, 43d, 52, 53, 56th, 62d, 66th, 67th, 73d, 83d, 84th, and 87th.

The present 103d and 104th to become the 101st and 102, will stand as such for this year, and be reduced after.

The 95th regiment is to be taken out of the line, and its three battalions, with 3d batt. 14th foot, added to them as a fourth battalion, will be collectively named "the Rifle Corps."—In consequence of thus taking the 95th regiment out of the line, the numbers of the subsequent regiments will be altered, so as to make the present 96th to be 95th, the present 97th, the 96th, and so on which will be the number of the present 102d; the present 103d will be the 101st, and the present 104th the 102d.

A route has been sent down from the War Office to the officer commanding at Chelmsford Barracks, directing the immediate march of the detachments of the 13th and 49th regiments for Gravesend, to embark for the East Indies.

Feb. 11.—Among the costly presents which will be taken out to the Emperor of China, by Lord Amherst, is a glass in frame, the plate of which admeasures sixteen feet by ten: it is the largest ever cast in this country, and its value is 12,000l. Two carvers and gilders will proceed with it to repair any injury which it may receive in going out. Some superior cloth, valued at 5l. per yard, also forms part of the presents: the whole is estimated at 80,000l.

The Minden man of war and the Doris frigate are arrived from the East Indies and St. Helena: the former took a cargo of provisions and live bullocks from the Cape to St. Helena, and left that island the 26th Dec. Buonaparte continued to reside at the cottage; every thing was perfectly quiet, and provisions of every description were in plentiful supply.

Feb. 13.—On Tuesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India house, when Joseph Luson, Esq. was appointed the Company's Agent at the Cape of Good Hope.

—. Mr. Groom, Solicitor to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, attended by one of the officers of the Court of King's-Bench, being introduced, served each of the Directors present with a Mandamus, ordering them to send forthwith a dispatch relative to the demands of Major Hart, as altered by the Board.

Feb. 17.—Captain George Harrower was indicted for intermarrying with Susannah Ann Giblett, his former wife, Mary Usher, being at that time alive.—The Rev. Arnold Burrows, Chaplain to the Presidency of Bombay, proved a copy of the parish register, dated Feb. 5th, 1794, and which certified the marriage of George Harrower to Mary Usher. Witness did not marry them; but he had visited and dined with them, when Mrs. Harrower presided at the head of the table, and acted in all respects as his wife. Captain Harrower left Bombay in 1813, and Mrs. Harrower was left at the house of Mr. Cook, at Bombay (a relation of her own), in a state of insanity. He believed Mr. Owen, Chaplain at Calcutta, performed the marriage ceremony between Captain Harrower and Miss Usher. He arrived in England in 1814, and soon after he gave information to Mr. Giblett, the father of Captain H.'s present wife, of the previous marriage to Miss Usher.—Paul Showcraft knew Mr. and Mrs. Harrower at Bombay, which he left in 1810. He did not know that Mrs. Harrower was then alive. He did not know Captain Harrower personally.—Lionel Thompson knew Captain Harrower personally, who called on him, and told him, that there was a conspiracy against him to charge him with having another wife alive, which he denied, as he hoped ever to enter the kingdom of heaven. He also asked witness to assist him in getting out of the kingdom, which he did. On the pier of Calais, he asked Captain Harrower to say, whether his wife at Bombay was alive or not; and he then confessed that she was alive. Witness then advised him never to think of coming to England again; but he came back twice, and witness saw him at an inn in the

Borough. Witness proved three letters to be in Captain Harrower's hand-writing. They were written to Mr. Cook on the prisoner's leaving India, in 1813, and related to the disposal of Mrs. Harrower. Miss E. Giblett was present at the marriage of her sister to the prisoner. Atkins the Bow-street officer, proved, that he was employed by Giblett to apprehend the prisoner, as far back as 1812, which he did as soon as he could find him, which was not till lately. Capt. Harrower, when called on for his defence, said, that he was the victim of a foul conspiracy, set on foot by his wife's father, who had robbed his daughter of 10,000*l.* which he had settled upon her; that he had lent Giblett 17,000*l.* which he never got security for; and he concluded by denying that he had ever fled from justice. Baron Richards summed up the evidence at great length, and the Jury having retired for about an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy. The learned Judge assured them that their recommendation should be attended to.

The Court was excessively crowded, and the greatest anxiety prevailed for the fate of Captain Harrower. Mrs. Harrower (the daughter of Giblett) remained in Court during the trial, but was conveyed out previous to the delivery of the verdict. The prosecutor Giblett, and the witness Lionel Thompson, upon leaving the Court, were followed bp the populace, who indulged in indignant shouts, and severely handled the latter person.—Sentence on Capt. Harrower, six months imprisonment in Newgate.

Court of Exchequer. — The King *v.* Creswell. — This was an information against Mr. Francis Creswell, First Mate of the Thames East Indiaman, for being concerned in the unshipment of a considerable quantity of China silks from on board the said ship into boats belonging to smugglers, off the coast of this country, contrary to the revenue laws; and the penalties sought to be recovered amounted to three times the value of the said goods.

Edward Roche deposed, that when at China, several small boxes were taken on board by the directions of Mr. Ladd. There were from 17 to 20, weighing about 50lbs. each; they looked like tea-boxes. This was between two and three in the morning. One half was carried into Mr. Creswell's cabin, and the other into the gun-room. Mr. Creswell was on board at this time, but he did not appear during the transaction. The ship arrived in England in August last; when off Scilly, a pilot boat came towards the ship, a small boat was launched from her, which came alongside the Thames, and some men came on board from it. Witness, by the desire of the boatswain, went to call the gunner; he passed Mr. Creswell's cabin, and saw some silks lying on the table, which were taken from a box standing on the floor. The box looked like one of those which witness took in at China. The silks consisted of shawls and handkerchiefs. Mr. Creswell, Mr. Daniel, one of the mates, and Mr. Ladd, were in the cabin, as were the men who had come on board: he saw these men in conversation with Mr. Creswell, and pay some bank notes.

George Lancaster, and William Eckloffstein, seamen on board the Thames, corroborated this testimony.

Mr. Lock, surveyor of the Custom-house, proved that the value of a box containing such things as had been described might be 40*l.*

Captain Ritchie the commander of the Thames, recollected the ship being off Scilly in August; did not see any boat come alongside; had such an event taken place, he must have seen the boats. Knew the first witness, Roche, and recollected his being punished three times, and once for insolence to Mr. Creswell. Did not hear the insolence; it was reported to him.

Charles Paris was servant to Mr. Creswell. He had no boxes when the ship arrived off the Land's-end; nor did witness see any silks in his cabin at that time, or any boats come alongside. Mr. Creswell might have smuggled without his knowledge,

Mr. John Drake, Second Master of the Thames was in the habit of going into Mr. Creswell's cabin daily, but never saw any box there, except a small packet of tea for his own use. Saw no boat come alongside at the Land's-end.—The Lord Chief Baron having summed up the case, the Jury found a verdict for the crown.

Madras papers to the 7th October inclusive, have arrived. They announce the death of Rear-Admiral Burlton, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, on the 22d Sept. Capt. O'Brien has in consequence hoisted his flag as Commodore of His Majesty's squadron.

On Saturday, *Feb.* 17, the dispatches were finally closed at the East India-house, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.—

Elphinstone, Capt. T. Havisade; Wexford, Captain C. Barnard—for Madras and China.

Passengers per Elphinstone.—For Bengal, Mr. E. Law, writer.—For Madras, Major-General and Mrs. Donkin; Capt. and Mrs. Walker; Lieut. and Mrs. Miller; Mr. J. S. Rogers, free-merchant.

Passengers per Wexford.—For Bengal, Messrs. F. M'Naughton and H. Taylor,

writers; Captain H. Sparkes.—For Madras, Mr. J. Chilow, writer; Major and Mrs. Keates; Miss A. Hope.

Letters from Madras mention, that the Wellesley, 64, Capt. O'Brien, was to sail about the middle of October, for Colombo, to convoy to that presidency the late King of Candy and family.

The 72d regiment, under the command of Colonel Moncton, arrived at Calcutta about the middle of last month, from the Cape.

The 58d, under Colonel Mawbey, and the Mauritius brigade, under Colonel Keating, were under orders for embarkation; the former for Madras, and the latter for the Isle of France.

Information having recently been laid against the servants of Lord Erskine, who hawk brooms about the town in carts: and the magistrate at Bow-street after several hearings having confirmed the conviction, with a remark from his Lordship that it was done under a *sweeping* clause, the noble Lord has taken out sixteen licenses. It appears that his Lordship has an estate of four thousand acres, which produce nothing but brooms, to the value of two thousand pounds per annum.

19. Letters received in town this morning, by the way of America from China, to the beginning of November, mention that the Royal George, as also the direct China ships had arrived at Canton, and were to proceed for Europe about the 20th of the same month, in company, in consequence of the intelligence of Buonaparte's return to France, having reached that quarter. Chinese produce is stated to have advanced 25 per cent., occasioned by the late disturbances in the interior of that empire.

Feb. 22.—Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg landed at Dover on Monday night, and arrived in London yesterday morning. He is at the Clarendon Hotel. He is tall and well made, with a very agreeable countenance. The populace at Dover saluted him with three hearty cheers on his departure from the Ship inn. He dined yesterday with Lord Castlereagh. His Lordship had an interview with the prince in the morning, and dispatched a messenger with the result to the Prince Regent at Brighton.

The following are given as particulars of the late transactions at Poonah and Hyderabad:—The sovereign of of the Guzerat, commonly called the Guicowar, having some subjects of dispute with the Peishwah, was invited to dispatch an ambassador to Poonah, to settle his differences under British meditation, according to existing treaties. The ambassador, when he arrived, was barbarously murdered by order of the Maharatta minister, and, it is suspected, with the approbation of the Peishwah. Mr. Elphinstone, our resident, not knowing where this might end, instantly commanded the British force, stationed in the direction of Aurungabad, to advance, and thus afford him the means of backing his own representations to have this atrocity investigated, and its authors and abettors punished. The British army has positively marched to Poonah, and India was never in a state of less repose.

At Hyderabad, the chief town of our steady friend the Nizam, one of the Nizam's sons arrested a servant, belonging, it is supposed, to the English Residency. Our minister, Mr. Russel, resolving to rescue him *by force*, collected a corps called the "Russel Brigade," with some other troops and two guns, the whole under a command of a British officer of his escort. This detachment marched to the young Prince's residence in the city of Hyderabad. They attacked it, but were repulsed, with the loss of one of their guns, and of many lives, among which was that of the British commanding officer himself. This mode of obtaining redress is asserted to have been with the implied permission of the Nizam; but the unfortunate result of it has produced a bad impression on the natives, the attempt having rendered us odious, and its failure despicable. The young prince, after his victory, mounting a charger, galloped with a croud of attendants about the streets and environs of his father's capital, and exclaimed to the populace, in triumphant tones, "*that it was thus they ought to serve the English tyrants.*"

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the Madras Native Infantry, dated

Camp at Akowlah, Sept. 11, 1815.

"Col. Doveton, with the horse-artillery, the brigade of galloper guns, right and left brigades of cavalry, along with the light infantry brigade, and the flank companies of all the corps in camp (viz. his Majesty's Royal Scotts, 13th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 24th regiments of native infantry, these companies being completed to 100 men each, and formed into a flank battalion, of which Colonel Hill of the Royals has the command) marched on the 3d instant. it is believed towards Poonah. It seems there has been great dissatisfaction in that quarter for some time past, and likewise at Hyderabad; as a part of the force under Colonel Walker, of the 5th light cavalry, marched for the latter place a few days previous to Colonel Doveton's departure."

—. "Sir Henry Halford is gone down again to the Pavilion to wait on the Prince Regent, *by the desire of ministers.*"—*Morning Chronicle.*

A letter from St. Helena says—"Buonaparte is most narrowly watched, and on parole not to go beyond the limits of the little garden, &c. surrounding the cottage he inhabits. He has always about his person an officer, and at least two or three serjeants Notwithstanding all this, he is never heard to complain, but seems perfectly calm and resigned to his fate. He still keeps up his dignity with those about him, and they never approach him covered, nor do they wear their hats in his presence. I remarked, the day I dined with the admiral, during our outward-bound passage, that he had a plate of each dish on the table put before him by his servant, and some he partook of, others were removed without his eating any. The same ceremony was observed in handing round the wine; a glass of each sort on a salver was occasionally presented, and, if inclined, he drank one; if not, the salver was removed without his speaking. He always preserved a degree of stateliness. He never asked how he was to be disposed of, and was perfectly passive in every transaction."

The following article is from St. Petersburg, under date Jan. 6:—A storm has just burst forth here against the Jesuits. They had been long threatened with it, having incurred the displeasure of Prince Galitzin, the minister of public worship. He was extremely irritated on learning, in December, 1814, that his nephew, the young Prince Alexander Galitzin, educated at the academy of the Jesuits, had become a Catholic. He immediately took the Prince from their house, and placed him among the Emperor's pages. The Pope's bull, restoring the Jesuits, had also excited displeasure in Russia. Their General, who was recalled by the Sovereign Pontiff, was not suffered to return to Italy—apparently from a fear lest the Jesuits in Russia should find themselves dependent on a General residing in a foreign country. Their correspondence was inspected, their actions watched, and the labours of their missionaries in Siberia and the colonies of the Volga thwarted. The Protestants and those of the Greek church united to ruin them. Some conversions of Russian ladies completed the irritation of those who looked upon them with an evil eye; and when the Emperor returned, after a long absence, complaints were made to him of the Jesuits, who were described as disturbers. Hence the Ukase of the first of January. (See p. 195.)

A Secret Congregation, say advices from Rome, Jan. 20, is talked of which was held on the 17th in the Quirinal Palace, and in which his Holiness is said to have made known to the Sacred College the state of the Jesuits, and what had taken place respecting them in Russia.

The following are the articles of a convention between Great Britain and France, signed at London on the 17th of March last, regarding the trade in salt and opium. The preamble sets forth, that the trade in salt and opium throughout the British Sovereignty in India having been subjected to certain regulations and restrictions which, unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the subjects and agents, &c. their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a special convention for the purpose of preventing such differences and removing every cause of dispute, &c.—*Art.* 1. His Most Christian Majesty engages to farm to the British Government in India, the exclusive right to purchase, at a fair and equitable price, to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the districts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, the salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject however to a reservation of the quantity that the agents of His Most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof; and upon the condition, that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal, to the agents of His Most Christian Majesty, the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore; reference being had to the population of the said settlement; such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article. —*Art.* 2. In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government, for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Orrissa respectively, shall be open to the inspection of a commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the agents of His Most Christian Majesty in India; and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average to be taken every three years, of the charges as aforesaid, ascertained by the said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present convention.—The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined, in the same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said settlement.—*Art.* 3. It is understood that the salt-works in the possessions belonging to His Most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the agents

of his said Majesty.—*Art.* 4. With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the high contracting parties, his Most Christian Majesty engages to establish in his possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt, as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.—*Art.* 5. In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding articles, his Britannic Majesty engages that the sum of four lacs of sicca rupees shall be paid annually to the agents of his Most Christian Majesty duly authorised, by equal quarterly instalments; such instalments to be paid at Calcutta or at Madras, ten days after the bills that may be drawn for the same by the said agents, shall have been presented to the Government of either of those presidencies; it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence from the 1st of October, 1814.—*Art.* 6. With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that at each of the periodical sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered, upon requisition duly made by the agents of his Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three hundred chests in each year; and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale. It being understood, that if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time, shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the agents of his Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in reduction of the three hundred chests herein before mentioned. —The requisitions of opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the governor-general at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the Calcutta Gazette.—*Art.* 7. In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre, the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty shall nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of 18,000 maunds.—*Art.* 8. His Most Christian Majesty, with the view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations, having engaged, by the twelfth article of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the establishments to be restored to him by the said treaty, and to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of police; his Britannic Majesty on his part, in order to give every security to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty residing in India, engages, if at any time there should arise between the high contracting parties any misunderstanding or rupture, (which God forbid), not to consider or treat as prisoners of war, those persons who belong to the civil establishments of his Most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who, according to the terms of the said treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the said establishments, and to remain three months to settle their personal affairs, and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.—His Britannic Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty in India, to continue their residence and commerce so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the laws and regulations of the Government.—But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire with their effects and property to France, or to any other country they may choose. —At the same time it is to be understood, that this favour is not to be extended to those who may act contrary to the laws and regulations of the British Government. —*Art.* 9. All Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the settlements or factories belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, for offences committed, or for debts contracted, within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said settlements and factories; and all Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings as aforesaid shall be instituted without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the chiefs of the said settlements and factories, upon demand being made of them by the British Government.—*Art.* 10. For the purpose of rendering this agreement permanent, the high contracting parties hereby engage, that no alteration shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing articles, without the mutual consent of his Majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his Most Christian Majesty.—*Art.* 11. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in the space of one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In a late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, the minister for foreign affairs communicated by the king's command, the following letter from the late Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, to her sister, Madame Elizabeth, written before the execution of the former; the hand-writing of the Queen having been recently found among the papers of M. Courtois, an ex-conventionalist, lately deceased:—

"*Oct.* 16, *Half past Four*, 1793.

"I write to you, sister, for the last time: I have just been condemned, not to a shameful death, it is only so to the guilty, but to go and rejoin your brother, innocent as he was. I hope to shew the same fortitude as he did in these last moments.

"I am calm as one is when one's conscience does not reproach us. I feel deep sorrow at abandoning my poor children—good and tender sister, you know I lived but for them and you—by your affection you have sacrificed every thing to be with us. In what a situation do I leave you! I learnt, by the pleadings in my case, that my daughter was separated from you. Alas! poor child, I dare not write to her—she would not receive my letter. I know not whether this even will reach you. Receive for them both my blessing.

"I hope one day, when they will be older, they will be able to rejoin you and enjoy all your tender care. Let them both reflect upon what I have never ceased to instil into them, that the principles and exact execution of their duties are the first bases of life, and that affection and mutual confidence will constitute the happiness of it. Let my daughter feel that at the age she is, she ought always to assist her brother with the counsels which the greater experience she will have and her affection may suggest to her; let my son, in his turn, administer to his sister all the solicitude and services, which affection can inspire: finally, let them feel that in whatever position they may be, they cannot be truly happy but by their union. Let them take example by us—How often in our miseries has our affection afforded us consolation—In happiness we have a double enjoyment when we can share it with a friend. And where can any be found more dear and tender than in one's own family?

"Let my son never forget the last words of his father, which I repeat expressly—Let him never seek to revenge our death!

"I have to speak to you of something very painful to my heart. I know how much pain this child has given you. Forgive him, my dear sister; think of his age, how easy it is to make a child say what one pleases, and even what he does not understand. A day will come, I hope, when he will feel more deeply the value of your goodness and tenderness for both.

"It remains for me to confide to you my last thoughts. I would have written them at the commencement of the process; but, besides that they would not suffer me to write, the march of events has been so rapid, that I have not had in reality the time.

"I die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion—in that of my fathers in which I was brought up, and which I have always professed, having no spiritual consolation to expect—not knowing if there still exists any priests of our religion; and even the place where I am, would expose them too much if they once entered it.

"I sincerely ask pardon of God for all the faults I may have committed since I was born. I hope that in his goodness he will receive my last wishes, as well as those I have long put up, that he will receive my soul in his mercy and goodness—I ask pardon of all I know, and of you, sister, in particular, for all the pain I may, without meaning it, have caused you.

"I forgive all my enemies the ill they have done me; I bid adieu here to my aunts, and all my brothers and sisters.

"I had friends; the idea of being separated from them and their troubles, are one of the greatest griefs I have in dying. Let them know, at least, that to my last moments I thought of them.

"Good and tender sister, farewell! May this letter reach you! Always think of me! I embrace you with all my heart, as well as my poor, dear children. Oh my God! what agony it is to quit them for ever. Adieu! Adieu!

"And now I will resign myself wholly to my spiritual duties. As I am not free in my actions, they will bring me perhaps a priest; but I protest here that I will not say a word to him, and that I will treat him as a perfect stranger."

The Court Martial at Hanover ordered to enquire into the conduct of Col. Hake, formerly commanding the Cumberland Hussars, as well as of the regiment accused of having failed in its duty, in leaving the field of battle at Waterloo, on the 18th of June, has condemned Colonel Hake to be cashiered and degraded; but acquitted the regiment of having disordered the ranks of the army. Major Mellzing, the second in command, is severely reprimanded for not having opposed the retreat of his corps.

Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, born on the 16th Dec. 1790, is the third son of the late, and brother to the present reigning duke. His brother was lately married to the beautiful Princess Krassal-Kowick, and one of his sisters is married to the Archduke Constantine of Russia.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Somerby, near Oakham, Lady Louisa Forester, of a son.

At Shardaloes, the lady of T. T. Drake, Esq. M.P. of a son.

At Fetcott, Devon, the lady of Sir A. O. Molesworth, of a daughter.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the lady of W. Nodes, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of Major-Gen. Carey, of a daughter.

In Lincoln's-Inn Fields, the lady of L. Nicholl, Esq. of a daughter.

In Clarges-street, Lady Sarah Lyttleton, of a daughter.

At Knightsbridge, the lady of J. Smee, Esq. of a daughter.

The Countess of Waldegrave, of a son.

At Hampstead, the lady of the late Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Ponsonby, of a son.

In Montague-place, the lady of T. Poynder, Esq. of a daughter.

In Upper Bedford-place, the lady of H. H. Oddie, Esq. of a daughter.

In Dorsetshire, the lady of Capt. John Serrell, R. N. of a daughter.

In Pall-mall, Viscountess Jocelyn, of a son.

Lady Harriet Paget, of a son.

At Nassau, New Providence, the lady of the Hon. Alexander Murray, of a son.

The lady of Sir John Chandos Reade, of a son.

At Aldwick, Sussex, the lady of Col. F. Todd, of a son.

The Hon. Mrs. P. Pleydell Bouverie, of a daughter.

At Barnes, the lady of John Hillersdon, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hon. T. Stapleton, eldest son of Lord Le Despencer, to Maria Wynne, second daughter of H. Bankes, M. P. of Corfe Castle.

Major H. Grove, (late of the Portuguese service), to Miss Sarah Northover Pitt, niece of A. Frenondes, Esq. Deputy Comm. General.

Mr. T. Roache, to the only daughter of Mr. M. Connor, of the Borough.

C. H. Strode, Esq. of Frant, Sussex, to Jane Ruth, third daughter of the late Rev. J. Kilby, of Maryfield, Sussex.

Capt. Wells, R. N. to Lady Elizabeth Proby, youngest daughter of the Earl of Carysfort.

At St. James's Church, by the Rev. Phillip Vaillant, Rector of Stoke D'Alborne, Surrey, Anthony Hammond, Esq. of Saville-row, to Theodosia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Gostling, Esq. of Earls Court House, Old Brompton.

Mr. James Gastrell, of Bristol, to Charlotte, third daughter of H. Thwaites, Esq. of Euston-square.

S. Abbott, Esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Miers, of the Strand.

Mr. C. T. Brooke, of Duke-street, Manchester-square, to Miss Martha Rider, of Aston, Shropshire.

H. Walker Yeoman, Esq. of Woodlands, to Margaret Bruce, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas.

Rev. Wm. Wescomb, rector of Langford, Essex, to Jane, grand daughter of the Hon. General Douglas, M. P.

At St. George's, Capt. Hood, of the East-India Company's service, to Ellen, eldest daughter of J. Murphy, Esq.

At Mary-le-bone Church, by the Bishop of Carlisle, George Henry Freeling, Esq. of the General Post-Office, to Jane, third daughter of Rob. Lang, Esq. of Portland place.

Hon. and Rev. H. Leslie, son of Sir L. Pepys, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Oakes, of Tostach Rectory, Suffolk.

At Baron's Court, Lord Viscount Clonmore, eldest son of the Earl of Wicklow, to Lady Cecil Frances Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.

R. Moore Boultbee, Esq. of Merton College, to Mary, only daughter of Sir Christ. Pegge.

C. Vizard, Esq. of Dursley, Gloucestershire, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late J. Smith, of Bruce Grove, Tottenham.

At St. George's, Lieut. H. Brooke, R.N. to Ann Green, niece of the Rev. Thos. Green, D. D. Stevning, Sussex.

R. Robertson, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Atkinson, eldest daughter of the late Geo. Atkinson, Esq. of Lee, Kent.

At Birmingham, Major Morrison, 7th dragoon guards, to Sarah, second daughter of George Lander, Esq.

At St. Mary-de-Lode, Gloucester, James Morse, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Eliza, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lucas, Rector of Ripple, in the county of Worcester.

At Cookham, Mr. Wm. Skindell, of Maidenhead, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. John Higgs, of the same place.

At Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hislop, Joseph Dobinson, Esq. of Upper Harley Street, to Isabella, only daughter of Robert Logan, Esq. of Egham Lodge, Surrey.

At St. Magnus Church, by the Rev. Vicesimus Knox, D.D. Mr. Wm. P. M'Andrew, eldest son of Wm. M'Andrew, Esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Ann Knox Child, second daughter of Mr. Deputy Child.

At Hornsey, John William Lange, Esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Townshend, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Townshend, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

DEATHS.

At Walthamstow, on the 18th February, George Millet, Esq. late a Director of the East-India Company. Mr. Millet was for many years in the naval service of the Company; he commanded the ship Princess Amelia for several voyages. In 1806 he was elected a Director, the duties of which honourable station he zealously and ably discharged, till ill health obliged him to retire about two years since.

At Strawberry Hill, Elizabeth Laura, Countess of Waldegrave.

At Putney, Mr. Wm. Layton.

At Hollycombe, near Liphook, Louisa, eldest daughter of C. W. Taylor, Esq. M. P. for Wells.

At Rose Green, near Battle, in consequence of a blow received from a cricket-ball, Lieut.-Col. Prescott, of the 5th dragoon guards.

At Lower Cheam, Surrey, Philip Antrobus, Esq.

Near Valenciennes, Capt. Courtney Ilbert, R. Art.

At Ballybraker, County Cork, aged 104, Wm. Upton, Esq. he never took medecine; nor, excepting one trifling suit, ever had a litigation with any man: this may account for his long life.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, the Rev. F. Blackburne, Esq. L L.B. vicar of Brignall, which living he held thirty-five years.

Mrs. Parisot, of Rathbone place.

In a fit of apoplexy, Robert Stockeld, Esq. of Millbank-row.

Suddenly, at his Chambers, Gray's-Inn, T. Sermon, Esq.

In Vine-street, Piccadilly, George Hodgson, Esq. one of the coroners for Middlesex.

In Hamilton-place, Robert, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Baron Hobart, President of the Board of Commissioners for the management of the affairs of India: his lordship not having left any issue, is succeeded by his brother Henry, who is in holy orders, a prebend of Canterbury, and Rector of Chipping Warden, in Northamptonshire.

At Heaton House, Lancashire, Eleanor, Countess of Wilton, relict of the late Earl, and daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ralph Assheton, of Middleton.

After a few hours of illness of apoplexy, Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam: dying a bachelor, he is succeeded in his titles by his next brother, the Hon. John Fitzwilliam.

At Penrhos, near Holyhead, Lady Stanley, widow of the late Sir J. T. Stanley, of Alderley.

At Penryn, Cornwall, the lady of the Rt. Hon. Geo. Knox, of Merrion-square, Dublin.

In Welbeck-street, James Grant, Esq. Head of the Department of the Ship Letter and East-India Packet offices, also one of his Majesty's Commissioners for the Hackney Coach Office.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Cornelewes.

In Finsbury-square, the wife of Dr. Geo. Rees.

In Montague-place, Russel-square, Sir Hy. Dampier, one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

J. Baring, Esq.

In York-place, Margaret, second daughter of Lt.-Col. Graham.

At Tonbridge place, R. Ingram, Esq.

At Oxford, William, eldest son of W. H. C. Floyer, Esq. of Bints, Stafford.

Mrs. Catherine Thorne, of Bristol.

At Mrs. Dalrymple's house, in Portman-square, her Grace the Duchess of St. Alban's, and her infant son the Duke of St. Alban's. Her Grace died at six o'clock, and the infant Duke at three. The title and estates devolve to Lord W. Beauclerk, brother-in-law to the deceased Duchess.

At Compton Verney, Warwickshire, J. Peyton Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke.

At Eltham, the wife of Major-Gen. Carey, and fourth daughter of Sam Smith, Esq. M.P.

In Portland-place, H. Fawcett, Esq. M. P. for Carlisle, and late of Bombay.

At Clifton, J. Lumsden, Esq.

Mr. David Davies, of 483, Oxford street.

At Fermoy, Ireland, the Hon. Capt. T. Jocelyn, third son of the Earl of Roden.

The Hon. Thos. Coventry, of North Cray, Kent; he is succeeded in his estates by his son, now a minor at Harrow school.

At the Rectory House, Lambeth, the Rev. Dr. Vyse, archdeacon of Lichfield and Coventry, and Chancellor of that diocese.

At Burton-upon-Trent, J. Borlase Warren, only son of the late Capt. Hawes, R.N.

At St. Margaret's Castle, Titchfield, Hants, George, eldest son of Sir Geo. Dallas. In getting over a hedge while shooting, on the 19th Jan. last, his gun unfortunately went off, and lodged its contents in his hip and thigh. After lingering three weeks a lock jaw ensued, which finally terminated his sufferings.

At Dunster Castle, J. Fownes Luttrell, Esq. M.P. for Minehead.

The widow of the Hon. Edward Townshend, Dean of Norwich.

At Bromley, Middlesex, Mrs. Edwards.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Geo. Waddell, Esq. late of the Honourable East-India Company's Civil Establishment of Bombay, greatly respected and most sincerely beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

At Dulwich, James Firth.

In August 1815, at Vizagapatam, Capt. T. Wantworth Watson, in the artillery of the Honourable East-India Company's service, and eldest son of T. Watson, Esq. M.D.

In Montague-place, Russell-square, Miss Fanny Stevens, third daughter of James Stevens, Esq. of the East-India Company's Civil Establishment of Bombay.

In James-street, Covent-garden Capt. A. J. Applegarth, late of the East-India Company's service.

LONDON MARKETS.

Cotton.—The market has continued heavy, both on account of the export demand ceasing, and also the limited supply at market; last week Bengals, very old, and liable to 2d. per lb. duty, sold in the house at 11d. *a* 12d.—Considerable interest continues both in this and the Liverpool market, as to the probable supplies to be expected from the United States and from the Brazils.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades has been limited for some time past; good strong sugars are not greatly depressed, but soft sugars and inferior browns are so much pressed upon the market, that a sacrifice must be submitted to before they can be disposed of; however, the quantity delivered each week from the warehouses, for the season of the year, continues considerable, and more extensive than in January and February 1815.—Letters by the Jamaica mail give estimates of the probable deficiency of the sugar crop, in consequence of the late hurricanes.—The refined market is by no means plentifully supplied with goods; yet the prices decline.

Coffee.—At the sale at the India-House, between 4 and 5000 bags are estimated to be taken in for account of the proprietors; the prices of Java, good even quality, 68s. *a* 70s.; Cheribon, clean but ordinary and mixed, 48s. *a* 55s.; good even quality, 60s. *a* 63s.; good ordinary Bourbon, 62s.; ordinary Sumatra, with broken beans, 48s. *a* 52s. Since the sale the coffee bears a profit in the market from 1 to 3s. per cwt.

Rice.—There appears a revival in the enquiries after Carolina rice, but there is very little at market; the price may be quoted 24s. *a* 25s. in bond; there is no Brazil on sale; the East-India 17s. *a* 18s.

Spices.—There was a small quantity of pepper in the India sales last week; it consisted of 123 bags, black pepper in privilege, sold at 8d. *a* 9d.; there is some enquiry after cloves; all the other descriptions of spices are heavy, and the prices nearly nominal; considerable interest continues to be excited as to the large quantity to be sold 1st of March; it consists of 200,000 lbs. Company's cloves; 100,000 lbs. mace; 250,000 lbs. nutmegs; besides the cassia lignea, buds, &c. in private trade and privilege. The Company's cinnamon, which consists of 160,000 lbs. will be sold on the 2d of April.

Hemp and Flax.—The prices cannot be stated at any variation; very little business has been effected.

February 2, 1816.—The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies do hereby give Notice: That the following Regulations for the Sales of China and Bengal Raw-Silk have been adopted:

1st. The Court will hold Four General Sales of Raw-Silk in each year.

2d. All Raw-Silk which may be imported in privilege and private trade, in any ship or ships clearing inwards upon, or previously to the 10th day of January in any year, will be sold upon, or as near as may be to, the 20th January.

3d. Of Ships clearing Inwards, on or before the 10th of April, the Raw-Silk will, in like manner, be sold on or about the 20th April.

4th. Of Ships clearing on or before the 10th of July, will be sold 20th of July.

5th. Of Ships clearing on or before the 10th of October, will be sold 20th October.

6th. No Sales of Company's or Private China or Bengal Raw-Silk, will be held, upon any Account, at Periods intermediate to those above specified.

7th. The Consignees will particularly take Notice that, as the above Arrangement is chiefly made with a View to their Advantage (the Convenience of the Buyers being at the same time consulted thereby) they are at liberty to keep back their Goods from Sale, if they see proper; in order to the more compleat understanding of their intentions in this particular, the following subsidiary Regulations are adopted, *viz.*

8th. No Raw-Silk will be sold until the Proprietors shall have signified their Request in Writing, that they may be brought to Sale at the dates fixed, specifying Marks and Particulars.

9th. No Raw-Silk will be sold at any of the Quarterly Sales, of which such Notice shall not have been given Ten Days prior to the Day appointed for that Sale; but it must be clearly understood that earlier notice will be in all cases desirable.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1815-16.

When sailed.	Voy.	Ships.	Tons	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To sail to Gravesend	To be in Downs.
1815. 15 Nov.	6	*Surrey*	819	Rich. Borradaile..	Samuel Beadle	William Shirley ..	John Cornish	George Waddell ..	George Barton	Madras & Batavia	1815. 14 Sept.	1815. 20 Sept.	1815. 16 Oct.
	6	*Europe*	820	William Mellish..	John Mills	Robt. John Barton	Charles Clinch	David Gale Arnot	James H. Gaymer				
1816. 24 Jan.	3	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	Tho. G. Murray ..	Donald Mac Leod	John S. H. Fraser	John Thacker	Alex. McFarlane..	Robert Hogg				
	2	*Castle Huntly*	1200	Tho. G. Murray ..	John Paterson	William Reynolds	Thomas Dunkin ..	David Irving	Thomas Baker				
	2	*Lady Melville*	1200	Sir Robt. Wigram	John C. Lochner..	Thomas Tapley....	J. R. F. Doveton..	Dav. Cannan, jun.	James Goddard....	Bombay & China..	1 Nov.	16 Nov.	23 Dec.
	7	*Marquis of Ely*	1262	Sir Robt. Wigram	James Dalrymple	Charles More......	W.H.C.Dalrymple	Wm. Griffiths	John Stewart......				
Ditto	3	*Cabalva*	1200	John Card	John Hine	David Blair........	Wm.Atkins Boven	Wm. Miller........	John Hotson				1816.
	7	*Cumberland*	1260	Rich Borradaile ..	T. H. Wilkinson..	Joseph B. Anstice	William Kennal ..	Thomas Godwin ..	Edward Winslow	China..........	3 Dec.	—	15 Jan.
9 Feb. ..	1	*General Hewitt*	894	(*Company's Ship*)	Walter Campbell .	John B. Sotheby..	Thos. W. Barrow .	Duncan McKenzie	John D. Smith....	St. Helena & China ..	18 Nov.	30 Nov.	6 Jan.
24 Jan. ..	1	*Cornwall*	798	George Palmer	J. R. J. Toussaint	Sam. Remmington	Alexander W. Law	James Johnson....	Henry Barber				
	1	*Regent*	916	James Haig........	Philip Ripley......	Wm. Thomson.. .	Charles Sewell	David Davies	George Webb				
	7	*Wexford*	1271	Sir Robt. Wigram	Charles Barnard..	Alex. Ramsay	Richard Clifford ..	James Lamb	Richard Rawes....	Madras & China ..	16 Dec.	30 Dec.	5 Feb.
	1	*Fort William*	1137	William Fairlie....	John Innes	George Bunyon....	James S. Biles	John Aitkin	Thomas Allardice				
	7	*Elphinstone*	1274	Rich. Borradaile ..	Thomas Haviside	John Higgins......	Wm. Mundy	Wm. McDonald ..	Fred. Richardson			1816.	
	7	*Lady Castlereagh*	820	William Hamilton	George Simpson ..	James Barber......	F.A. Cunynghame	Thomas Robson ..	Craswell Jobling ..	St. Helena & China	30 Do.	14 Jan.	19 Do.
	2	*Cambridge*	756	Palmer and Co. ..	John Freeman	Wm. Morgan......	Thomas B. Rust ..	David Anderson ..	David H. Renny ..				
	4	*Warren Hastings*	1000	John P. Larkins ..	Thomas Larkins ..	James P.Hackman	John H. Buttivant	Ebenezer Oliver ..	James Wm. Pears		1816.		
	3	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham ...	H. P.Tremenheere	John T. E. Flint ..	Theophilus Lutey	—	Thos. Stephenson	Madras & Bengal .	15 Jan.	28 Do.	4 Mar.
	3	*Marchioness of Ely*	950	Sir Robt. Wigram	Brook Kay	Thomas Scarth....	George Tennent ..	John M. Bennett..	Wm. Millett				
	1	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	(*Company's Ship*)	Wm. Donaldson ..	Peter Cameron....	David R. Newall..	—	—				
	5	*Surat Castle*	1149	John Innes	William Hope	James Walker	Henry P. Auber ..	James W. Osborn	Peter Christie				
	5	*Scaleby Castle*	1242	William Moffatt..	William Moffatt ..	Alexander Morgan	Josiah Thomas....	Andrew Paterson..	James Nisbet......	China			
	6	*Windham*	823	Thomas Price	Joseph Andrews ..	Alexander Lindsay	Wm. Henry Ladd	Wm. Jardine......	John Cumming ..				
	7	*March. of Exeter*	820	Richard Pain......	Thomas Gilpin....	Wm. Longcroft ..	John F. Ambrose	Samuel Newson ..	John W. Graham		13 Feb.	27 Feb.	4 April
	7	*Hugh Inglis*	820	Henry Bonham ...	J. Fairfax	Alex. Jas. Moore..	Wm. Eastgate	J. W. Lyon........	David Leighton ...				
	5	*Phœnix*	818	Robert Williams..	John Pyke	Thomas White....	Telemac. Mussou	Thomas Ranken ..	John Reid	Madras & Bengal			
	3	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Bonham...	T. H. Harris	James Mahon	T. F. Balderston..	George Lambe	John Cannan......				
	4	*Astell*	820	George Gooch	Francis Cresswell.	Wm. Evans........	George Waugh	W. L. Cummings	W. L. Grave	Ceylon & Bengal	13 Mar.	28 Mar.	3 May
					Masters.						1815.	1815.	1816.
24 Jan. ..	1	*Lord Lyndoch*	589	James Goldie......	James Crichton ..	John Templeton ..	Fred. Geo Moore	Stephen Anderson	Alexander Sim	St. Helena & China..	25 Nov.	5 Dec. 1816.	6 Jun.
	3	*Coldstream*	693	John Dawson......	James Coxwell	Wm. Shepheard ..	Jos. A. Senhouse..	Thos. Clemishaw..	John L. Wardell..	St. Helena & China..	30 Dec.	14 Jan.	19 Feb.
	1	*Providence*	649	Almon Hill........	Andrew T. Mason	George Stephens ..	Wm.W. Haynes..	—	Robert Miles		1816.		
	7	*Sovereign*	617	John Locke........	John Alex. Telfer.	Wm. H Biden....	Robert Foulerton	Alexander Condy	James Gardner	St. Helena & China	15 Jan.	28 Do.	4 Mar.
	1	*Barkworth*	505	John Barkworth ..	Thomas Lynn	George Noton	Wm. R. Parkers..	John Wilkinson ..	John Moor				
	4	*Larkins*	637	John P. Larkins ..	Thos. Dumbleton .	Henry Wilkinson	George H. Trill....	Richard A. Taylor	John Greaves....	Madras & Bengal .	29 Do.	7 Feb.	13 Do.
	7	*Lord Keith*	599	Robert Morris	Peter Campbell....	Joseph L. Cope....	Walter Young	Archibald Ewart..	Edward Crowfoot				
	1	*Lady Campbell*	681	John Innes	Thomas Marquis..	—	T. W. Andrews ...	— Scott..........	Eustace Wigzell ..				
	1	*Mangles*	560	John Wm. Buckle	—	—	—	Samuel Garth	—	Bengal	13 Mar.	23 Mar.	28 April
	3	*Batavia*	555	John Wm. Buckle	John Mayne	—	—	Samuel Plumbe ...	—				
	7	*Ann*	568	Shakspear Reed ..	—	—	George Lloyd......	John Sparks	—				
	7	*Alexander*	600	James Mangles....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	*Lady Carrington*	602	John Campbell....	—	—	—	—	—				

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal ....lb.	0	5	0	to	0	5	6
Coffee, Java ....cwt.	3	8	0	—	3	12	0
—— Cheribon	2	15	0	—	3	8	0
—— Bourbon							
—— Mocha	5	5	0	—	5	10	0
Cotton, Surat..............lb.	0	1	1	—	0	1	3
—— Extra fine..............							
—— Bengal	0	0	11	—	0	1	3
—— Bourbon	0	2	0	—	0	2	6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.......cwt.	11	0	0	—	15	0	0
Anniseeds, Star...........	6	0	0				
Borax, Refined....	6	0	0	—	6	15	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	5	10	0	—	6	0	0
Camphire unrefined.....	13	0	0	—	16	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	4	0	—	0	7	0
—— Ceylon................							
Cassia Buds..........cwt.	24	0	0	—	25	0	0
—— Lignea................	14	10	0	—	17	5	0
Castor Oil..............lb.	0	1	3	—	0	4	0
China Root..........cwt.	2	0	0				
Coculus Indicus..........	3	1	0	—	3	10	0
Columbo Root............	2	15	0	—	3	0	0
Dragon's Blood..........							
Gum Ammoniac, lump..							
—— Arabic.............	3	10	0	—	5	0	0
—— Assafœtida..........	8	0	0	—	18	0	0
—— Benjamin	7	0	0	—	23	0	0
—— Animi...........cwt.	5	10	0	—	6	0	0
—— Galbanum...	25	0	0	—	28	0	0
—— Gambogium	22	0	0	—	24	0	0
—— Myrrh................	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Olibanum............	5	12	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake..................	0	1	3	—	0	1	9
—— Dye..................	0	4	6	—	0	5	9
—— Shell, Block.........	3	0	0	—	3	10	0
—— Shivered............	4	10	0	—	11	0	0
—— Stick................	3	10	0	—	8	0	0
Musk, China..........oz.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Nux Vomica.........cwt.							
Oil Cassia...............oz.	0	2	9	—	0	3	0
—— Cinnamon	1	7	0	—	1	8	0
—— Cloves.......	0	3	6				
—— Mace................	0	3	6				
—— Nutmegs	0	3	6				
Opium...................lb.							
Rhubarb	0	6	6	—	0	12	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Sal Ammoniac ......cwt.	6	0	0				
Senna...................lb.	0	1	6	to	0	2	0
Turmerick, Bengal cwt...	1	15	0	—	1	18	0
—— China	2	10	0	—	2	15	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts............	14	0	0	—	14	10	0
—— Blue...................	15	0	0	—	15	15	0
Indigo, Blue ....lb.	0	10	9	—	0	11	2
—— Blue and Violet.......	0	9	6	—	0	10	6
—— Purple and Violet....	0	8	6	—	0	9	3
—— Fine Violet...........	0	8	6	—	0	9	0
—— Good Ditto........ ...	0	7	9	—	0	8	3
—— FineViolet& Copper..	0	7	3	—	0	7	9
—— Good Ditto............	0	6	6	—	0	7	0
—— Fine Copper...........	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
—— Good Ditto..	0	6	3	—	0	6	9
—— Ordinary Ditto	0	4	6	—	0	5	3
Rice, Like Carolina ..cwt.	0	17	0	—	0	18	0
Safflower............... .cwt.	5	0	0	—	9	0	0
Sago ....cwt.	2	0	0	—	3	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	3	18	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein ......lb.	0	15	1	—	0	18	10
—— Novi	1	0	1	—	1	9	0
—— Ditto White							
—— China	1	3	7	—	1	5	9
—— Organzine.............	1	15	0	—	1	19	1
Spices, Cinnamon.......lb.	0	10	6	—	0	12	0
—— Cloves	0	3	4	—	0	4	0
—— Mace..................	0	5	6	—	0	9	0
—— Nutmegs...............	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Ginger ....cwt.	5	10	0				
—— Pepper, Black .... lb.	0	0	9				
—— — White..............	0	1	2				
Sugar, Yellow .... cwt.	2	5	0	—	2	10	0
—— White	2	12	0	—	3	2	0
—— Brown	2	2	0	—	2	4	0
Tea, Bohea.................lb.	0	1	10				
—— Congou	0	2	3	—	0	3	5
—— Souchong...............	0	3	0	—	0	4	2
—— Campoi	0	3	0	—	0	3	10
—— Twankay	0	2	11	—	0	3	2
—— Pekoe	0	5	9	—	0	6	6
—— Hyson Skin	0	3	0	—	0	5	4
—— Hyson	0	5	4	—	0	5	8
—— Gunpowder	0	5	10	—	0	6	1
Tortoiseshell	1	2	0	—	1	5	0
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	10	0	0	—	11	0	0

Goods declared for Sale at the East-India House.

On Friday, 1 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 14 *June following.*

Company's.—Cloves, 200,000 lbs.—Mace, 100,000 lbs.—Nutmegs, 250,000 lbs.—Oil of Cinnamon, 20 Bottles—Oil of Nutmegs, 50 Bottles—Oil of Nutmegs and Mace, 200 Bottles—Saltpetre, 1,810 Tons.

Privilege.—Saltpetre, 119 Tons — Cassia, 120 Boxes and 96 Chests—Cassia Lignea, 232 Chests—Cassia Buds, 46 Chests — Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves, 11 Boxes and 1 Cask—Cinnamon, 20 Bags —Ginger, 100 Bags.

Private-Trade.—Saltpetre, 2 Tons and a quarter, and 3 Bags—Cassia Buds, 25 Chests—Cassia Lignea, 305 Chests.

On Tuesday, 5 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 31 *May following.*

Company's.—Tea, 6,000,000 lbs. including Private-Trade.

On Friday, 8 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 7 *June following.*

Company's.—Cotton Wool, 780 Bales.
Privilege.—Cotton Wool, 1,794 Bales.

On Wednesday, 13 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 12 *July following.*

Company's Bengal Piece Goods.—Muslins, 17,019 Pieces.—Callicoes, 249,877 Pieces.—Prohibited, 103,654 Pieces.

On Tuesday, 19 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 19 *July following.*

Company's Coast and Surat Piece Goods.—Coast Callicoes, 262,324 Pieces. — Coast Prohibited, 5,371 Pieces,—Surat Prohibited, 40,758 Pieces.

On Friday, 22 *March* 1816.—*Prompt* 19 *July following.*

Company's—Carpets, 85 (more or less).

On Tuesday, 2 *April* 1816.—*Prompt* 12 *July following.*

Company's.—Cinnamon, 160,000 lbs.

On Tuesday, 16 *April* 1816.—*Prompt* 19 *July following.*

Company's.—China Raw Silk, 600 Bales—Bengal Raw Silk, 1,000 Bales.

Privilege.—Raw Silk, 43 Bales.

On Tuesday, 23 *April* 1816.—*Prompt* 9 *August following.*

Privilege.—Indigo, 12,727 Chests, and 1 Hogshead.

Private-Trade.—Indigo, 3,707 Chests, and 1 Box.

Daily Prices of Stocks from the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1816.

1816.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 per Cent India Bonds.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets. £ s. d.	1816.
Jan. 26	240 241	62 3/8 61 7/8	62 1/2 61 3/4	77 3/8 76 7/8	90 3/8 90 5/8	15 9/16 15 5/8	—	—	—	19 1/4 18 1/8	—	—	—	—	6.7p	3.6p	62 7/8 62 1/2	23 19 0	Jan. 26
27	—	61 3/4 62 1/4	61 3/4 62 1/4	77 3/8 77 1/8	90 3/8 90 5/8	15 11/16 15 5/8	89 3/4	—	—	18 18 1/2	—	—	—	—	6 7p	3.6p	62 1/8 62 3/4	23 19 0	27
29	251	61 7/8 62 1/4	61 7/8 62 1/4	77 1/4 77 1/2	90 1/2 90 7/8	15 5/8 15 3/4	—	—	—	18 1/2 18 5/8	—	—	—	61 3/8	6 7p	2.5p	62 1/4 62 1/2	23 19 0	29
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
31	250 251	61 5/8 62	61 5/8 62	77 3/8 77 1/4	90 5/8 90 1/8	15 5/8 15 11/16	—	—	—	17 3/8 17 5/8	186 1/2	—	—	—	5.6p	5 4p	61 7/8 62 3/8	—	31
Feb. 1	250 1/4 251	61 5/8 61 1/4	61 5/8 61 1/8	77 76 1/2	90 1/8 89 1/2	15 11/16 15 9/16	—	—	—	17 1/2	186	—	—	—	—	3p.1d	62 61 3/4	23 19 0	Feb. 1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	—	61 1/2 61 1/4	61 3/8 61 1/8	76 1/2 76 5/8	89 5/8 89 1/2	15 9/16 15 5/8	—	—	—	17 3/8 17 1/8	—	—	—	—	5.6p	1d.3p	61 7/8 61 5/8	—	3
5	—	61 60 3/4	61 1/8 60 3/4	76 1/4 76 3/8	89 1/8 89 3/8	15 1/2 15 9/16	—	—	—	16 1/4	—	—	—	—	5.2p	2p.1d	61 1/4 61 5/8	—	5
6	250 1/2	60 1/2 60 3/8	60 1/2 60 1/4	76 75 3/8	89 88 3/8	15 1/4	—	—	—	15 5/8 15 3/8	—	—	—	—	2.3p	1d.2p	61 60 1/2	23 19 0	6
7	249 1/2	60 3/8 60 5/8	60 3/8 60 5/8	75 3/4 75 7/8	88 3/4 89	15 3/8 15 5/16	—	—	—	15 1/2 16	—	—	—	—	3.4p	par3p	60 7/8 61 1/4	—	7
8	—	60 3/4 61	61 60 3/4	76 1/8 75 7/8	89 1/8 88 7/8	15 7/16 15 1/2	—	—	—	16 1/2 16 1/8	—	—	—	—	2.3p	2p.1d	61 1/2 61 1/8	—	8
9	246 1/2	60 5/8 60 3/4	60 1/2 60 3/4	75 3/4 75 7/8	89 88 3/4	15 3/8 15 1/2	—	—	—	16 15 5/8	183	—	—	—	2.3p	2p.1d	60 3/4 61 1/8	—	9
10	—	60 3/4 60 5/8	60 3/4 60 5/8	75 3/4 75 7/8	88 7/8 88 3/4	15 3/8 15 9/16	—	—	—	15 3/8 15 3/4	—	—	60 1/4	69 7/8	3p	1d.2p	60 3/4 61	—	10
12	246 1/2	60 3/4 60 7/8	60 3/4 60 7/8	76 1/8	89 1/8	15 1/2 15 5/8	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	2.3p	1d.4p	61 1/4	23 19 0	12
13	246 1/2 247	60 7/8 61 5/8	60 7/8 61 3/8	76 5/8 76	89 3/8 90	15 13/16	—	—	—	16 3/8 16 1/4	—	—	—	—	2 4p	1d 3p	62 61 1/4	—	13
14	—	60 7/8 61 3/8	60 7/8 61 3/8	76 1/2	89 3/8 89 5/8	15 5/8 15 13/16	—	—	—	16 3/8 17	184 183	—	—	—	3.6p	2p 1d	61 3/8 61 7/8	—	14
15	247 248	61 1/2 61 1/8	61 3/8 61 1/8	76 7/8 76 1/2	90 89 5/8	15 3/4 15 13/16	—	—	—	17 1/4 16 7/8	—	—	60 3/8	61	3.4p	1d.4p	61 7/8 61 1/2	25 3 0	15
16	248	61 1/2 61 1/4	61 1/2 6 1/4	76 5/8 76 7/8	90 1/4 90	15 3/4 15 13/16	—	—	—	17 1/4 17	—	—	—	—	4.5p	1d.3p	61 3/4 61 1/2	25 3 0	16
17	—	62 61 3/4	62 61 3/4	77 3/8	90 3/8 90 5/8	15 13/16 15 7/8	—	—	—	18 1/8	—	—	—	—	5 6p	1d.4p	61 7/8 62 1/4	—	17
19	—	62 1/8 62	62 1/8 62	77 1/2 77 5/8	90 3/4 91	15 13/16 15 7/8	—	—	—	18 1/4 18 3/8	—	—	—	—	6.7p	1d.3p	62 1/4 62 1/8	25 3 0	19
20	249 250	62 61 7/8	62 6 7/8	77 1/2 77 1/4	90 3/4 90 1/2	15 13/16 15 7/8	90 5/8	—	—	17 7/8 17 3/4	—	—	—	—	6 7p	par3p	62 61 3/4	25 3 0	20
21	—	61 3/4 61 7/8	61 3/4 61 7/8	77 3/8 77 1/4	90 1/2 90 5/8	15 13/16 15 7/8	—	—	—	17 3/8 17 7/8	—	—	—	—	6 8p	par4p	61 3/4 61 7/8	25 3 0	21
22	250	62 1/8 61 7/8	62 1/8 61 7/8	77 3/8 77 1/2	90 3/4 90 1/2	15 7/8 15 15/16	—	—	—	18 1/4 18 1/8	8 2	—	—	—	8.6p	1.5p	62 1/8 62	—	22
23	250 1/2	61 7/8 62	61 7/8 62	77 3/8 77 1/2	90 5/8 90 3/4	15 7/8 15 13/16	—	—	—	18 1/8	182	—	—	—	5.6p	par5p	61 7/8 62	25 3 0	23
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry Street.*